The Observer and Gazette.

OBSERVER ESTABLISHED 1825.
GAZETTE ESTABLISHED 1873.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1887.

NEW SERIES: VOL. II.—NO. 15.

Observer and Gazette.

G. G. MYROVER, Editor and Proprietor.

Office: 17 and 19 Green Street, next to Overbaugh House.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY,.....JANUARY 27, 1887.

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SELF-EMANCIPATION.

How One of New York's Gilded Youths Redeemed His Manhood.

From the Youth's Companion.

Here is a true incident which we commend to the consideration not only of boys but the fathers of boys.

Mr. P—— was a stock-broker in New York. His only son, Phil, was born to the expectation of vast wealth, and hence dawdled idly through college, and studied a little law as an amusement. His real training was as a society man. At twenty-two he could lead the german admirably; was an authority on women's gowns and hats, knew better than any other gossip in town which of the girls were "fly," and which were likely to catch the "big fish in the matrimonial pond." His father was, in his dainty speech "Old Checksigner," his sister "the best-groomed yearling filly in the field."

He'd read nothing but the latest magazine, and *ceux de societe*. He never voted; scarcely knew who was President, and took no interest in the great problems of national importance with which other men are struggling. His sole concern in life was the last cut in coats, and anxiety as to which balls or receptions he should attend next week.

On Black Friday Mr. P—— lost every dollar of his fortune, and died soon afterward. Phil was almost penniless. He made his way to Colorado, and took up land, built a hut and lived in it. At bottom there was good manly stuff in the lad. Pain, loneliness, the great silent mountains about him, brought it out. No meals at Delmonico's had ever the relish of the flapjacks and bacon which he cooked himself after a hard day's work.

He suddenly awakened to the interests about him; the raising of great herds of cattle; the mining for gold; the moving of vast crops; the building of railways across the continent. The man developed in body and mind. He began, too, to keep step with the active, pushing, live men who are conquering the wilderness of the great northwest. He is now a man of force and sound sense, with broad, grave, liberal views, taking part in all the work which will advance the West. If he remembers the puerile, trifling man milliner who led the german in fashionable Fifth Avenue houses a few years ago, it is with a blush of shame.

How many manly American boys, the sons of wealthy, hard-working fathers, are sinking into the puny, aimless life of men of society in our large cities! The great West, with its countless opportunities, its scope, its vast interests, develop strong, hopeful men out of unpromising material. "The bane, the antidote are both before them." They should consider well before they choose between them.

A French Heiress Deceived.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 15.—A man who gave his name as Mentee, and who said that he lived in Urbana, O., was arrested in Ogden, Utah, a few days ago. He was convicted of robbing a passenger coach, and was sent to the penitentiary for eight years. A young and handsome woman, who called herself Minta, was Mentee's constant companion, and was inconsolable when he was put behind the bars. To-day George Pepper, one of the most noted criminals of this place, told the following story about Mentee: "That man Mentee," he said, "is none other than Charlie Spence, of Urbana, who, along back in '67, was an acrobat with me in Howe's circus. He was smart as a whip, and before he had been with us a month was the most accomplished mailbuzzer (female pickpocket) in the gang. Well, in '68 Howe's circus with us went to Europe, and Spence and I struck it rich. You see, we were acrobats only as a blind. I acted as Spence's servant when out, and we worked it so that the best circles thought he was a second Monte Cristo.

"We left the circus and went into the business heavy, lifting thousands of dollars at every swell party we attended. One night we met a swell Englishman named Ellington, who was rich and soft as soap. He was courting the daughter of a French millionaire. We were then in Paris, and he took offence at Charlie because the girl persisted in paying him so much attention. He insulted Charlie at a ball given at the English embassador's, and swore to be revenged. The next day Charlie and the French girl and $30,000 left suddenly for America, and on June 18, 1872, landed in New York. The robbery and elopement caused a great sensation at the time. A month later he and his bride landed in Toledo and settled down under the names of Charles and Minta Bronson. The first thing Charlie did was to go to Urbana and build his mother a house, which she lives in to-day. I was by there the other day. It would be little use to tell you the scene that ensued when Minta found she was married, not to a millionaire, as she had supposed, but to a professional pickpocket. But after the first storm she got right down to the very business he was in, and for fifteen years has stuck by him. She is to-day one of the most fashionable decoys in America."

Philadelphia Building Societies.

The three hundred active building societies of Philadelphia are carrying mortgages on real estate to the amount of $50,000,000. These mortgages are being paid off in monthly sums, ranging from $5 to $50 monthly. Three-fourths of these mortgages are on small houses, worth from $800 to $3,000, and the occupants, instead of paying rent, are paying off the mortgages, and will eventually own their houses at a cost but little more than they would have paid for rent.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 18, 1887.—The bill to amend section 286 of the Code was reported favorably on; a bill for the relief of Sheriff J. H. Gilmer, unfavorably; the bill to allow owners of land to shoot birds on their own land, favorably; the bill to increase the salaries of county superintendents of instruction, unfavorably.

The committee on education reported unfavorably on the bill to regulate the salaries of public school teachers; unfavorably on the act to repeal an act creating a county board of education.

The agricultural, mineral and mining committee reported unfavorably on prohibiting the employment of children under fifteen years of age in workshops, mines or factories.

The committee reported unfavorably on instructing our Congressmen to vote for the Blair educational bill; unfavorably on the bill to exempt from taxes newly established manufactories for the period of five years; unfavorably on the bill to more surely secure the earnings of unskilled workmen for them.

Bills passed the third reading and sent to the House:

A bill to exempt from taxation newly established manufactoring industries for a period of five years.

Mr. Pemberton said he desired to state to the Senate that this bill was to alter the constitution, and that it was imperfect as it now stands, and he moved that it be referred to the judiciary committee. The bill was re-committed.

The bill instructing the Congressmen to vote for the Blair educational bill was, on motion of Mr. Elias, tabled.

A bill to more certainly secure to unskilled mechanics their wages. Informally passed over.

The bill to prohibit children under 15 years of age from working in workshops, factories and mines, amended by striking our the word 15 and inserting the words 13.

Mr. Turner said that it was a question of doubtful policy to pass this bill, and that a great many people were unable to support their families without the earnings of their children.

Mr. Clark said he thought the same parental love was in the poor parent's breast as in the rich parent's breast, and offered an amendment to the effect that the provisions of the bill apply only to orphan children.

On motion of Mr. Webb, the bill was tabled.

An act to repeal an act creating a county board of education was tabled.

On motion of Mr. Elias, the bill was tabled.

On motion of Mr. Clark the bill to regulate the salaries of public school teachers was tabled.

A bill to increase the pay of state and county superintendents and first grade teachers. Informally passed over.

A message from the House announced that the following bills had passed, viz:

To incorporate the Biddle University; to amend section 8 of the code; to relieve the sureties of ex-Sheriff H. P. Brindle; to amend section 1276 of the Code; to prohibit the sale of deadly weapons; to amend the election law; to amend chapter 72 of 1885; to incorporate the town of Murphy, in Cherokee county (calendar;) to authorize the commissioners of Davie county to pay certain school claims; equalizing the tax paid in Mitchell county; to amend section 926 of the Code.

Mr. Pearson, petition from D. J. Cain, M. D., to enact a physicians' lien law. Judiciary.

The Committee on corporations reported favorably on H. B. 82, an act to establish a railroad commission for the State of North Carolina.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Mr. Howe, bill to alter constitution so as to exempt firemen from poll-tax. Judiciary.

Mr. Overman, bill to provide convicts on public roads, railroads, post roads and turnpikes.

Mr. Overman, bill to prohibit the directors of the penitentiary from so letting out convict labor as to compete with honest labor. Penal institutions.

Mr. Bennett, bill to tax dogs and for the protection of sheep. Agriculture.

Mr. Sutton, bill to reduce the grand jury from eighteen to twelve members. Judiciary.

Mr. Sutton, bill to establish a department for the criminal insane. Penal institutions.

Mr. Ewart, bill to prohibit State officers from accepting free railroad passes and to prevent railroads from issuing the same. Judiciary.

Mr. Worth, bill in relation to the North Carolina penitentiary, authorizing them to buy a farm. Penal institutions.

S. B. 3, H. B. 216, authorizing the town of Monroe to issue bonds to buy a fire engine and establish a fire department, passed its third reading, 89 ayes, 1 no. Ordered enrolled.

The chair announced a message from the Governor, transmitting the report of the Secretary of State of land sold for taxes, report of the Treasurer concerning the State University and report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction relating to the survey of swamp lands.

H. B. 10, to simplify indictments for murder and manslaughter, passed its second and third readings.

H. R. 149, a resolution protesting against the repeal of the civil service bill, was taken up.

Mr. Ewart, rep., favored the adoption of the resolution, as civil service reform had come to stay, &c.

Mr. Leazar, dem., thought that the House had spent too much time already in discussing national affairs; was willing to endorse Mr. Cleveland's views on civil service reform, but did not propose to be caught by the resolution of Mr. Ewart, which he thought was merely a trap for the democrats, and meant only to put them on record, &c.

Mr. Holt, dem., thought the resolution should be changed to one "condemning the views of Vance on civil service," and thought it was to make party capital for 1888. Mr. Vance would be in that campaign and would fully explain his actions to the satisfaction of all his party.

Mr. Williamson, rep., did not believe in civil service reform, and thought that "to the victors belonged the spoils."

Mr. Overman, dem., thought that Mr. Ewart might be properly called a "mugwump," as he was a republican and paying Mr. Cleveland such a compliment. He was not too much wedded to the civil service idea; but rather favored the ideas of Mr Williamson. He did object to making too much political capital on the floor of the House.

Mr. Pearson, ind., introduced the following amendment as a substitute for the original resolution:

"We cordially endorse the course of President Cleveland in his fearless endeavors to carry out the promises of his party, particularly in his execution of the laws on the subject of civil service reform, which laws we believe to be founded on sound principles, but which evidently require amendment."

The question was then upon the adoption of the substitute, which was lost—noes 59, ayes 51.

SENATE.

Jan. 19.—Mr. W. J. Griffin, Senator from the first district, presented his credentials and was sworn in by President Stedman.

By Mr. Epps, a petition from the merchants of Halifax, requesting the repeal of the merchants' tax. Finance.

By Mr. Williams, a petition from the citizens of Chapel Hill requesting that they be allowed to elect their own mayor.

Mr. McCormick said that the select committee on providing means for heating the capitol reported that they deemed it unnecessary to provide further means for heating the Senate chamber temporarily, as from sixty to sixty-two degrees could now be maintained.

Mr. Wilson, a bill to incorporate the Atlanta, Asheville and Baltimore R. R. Co. Corporations.

The committee on agriculture, minerals and mining reported favorably on the bill to regulate the sale of seed cotton.

Bill to allow owners of land to shoot birds on their own land, with an amendment making it apply only to certain counties.

On motion of Mr. Lockey, the vote was reconsidered by which New Hanover and Pender counties were embraced in the amendment.

Mr. Pemberton moved to amend by striking out the county of Wake. Carried. The bill passed its second reading, but was not read the third time on objection of Mr. Lockey.

SPECIAL ORDER.

S. B. 163, amending section 1966 of the Code (relating to the discrimination in railroad freights).

Mr. Alexander said the construction placed upon it by the supreme court of the state was entirely different from that placed upon it by the merchants and the people generally. This act was intended to prevent the railroads from charging as much freight to the man living twenty miles from a shipping point as one living forty The construction of the supreme court was that they charged per mile so that the freight shipped a short distance would be cheap enough, but a greater distance would be exorbitant. It would cause the people of the state to trade outside the State. He gave for example, that Wilmington was a rising molasses market, and that under the present law molasses could be shipped as cheap from Chicago to Halifax, N. C., as it could be shipped to the same place from Wilmington. He read other decisions to illustrate the same point. He said the railroads could protect themselves, as there was no limit to the rate of freights they should charge.

Mr. Pou said that the law as now existing had proved a great benefit to the smaller towns in North Carolina, as it gave them the same rates of freight as the larger ones, and he moved that the bill be referred to the committee on finance to make an amendment so as to meet the wants of the law now existing and the wants of the bill now being agitated.

Mr. Pemberton said it would take some time to arrange this bill satisfactorily, and that the law should be repealed immediately, and then it will act as an impetus to make a proper bill to take its place.

Mr. Clark said that he would vote for the repeal of the law immediately, but he would not have done so if he was not assured that proper steps would be taken to make a proper law to replace it.

A bill to regulate the sale of seed cotton passed its second reading. Calendar.

A bill to incorporate the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of North Carolina passed its second and third readings, was engrossed and sent to the House.

A resolution of instruction (a copy of the road law, in pamplet form, to be distributed among the overseers of public roads,) was adopted.

NOTES.—The resolution of instruction which failed to pass in the Senate, Tuesday, was so much like one that had already been passed, that it was rendered useless. The Senate is in favor of the Blair education bill. The bill which, for the second time, passed the Senate relating to land-owners shooting birds on their own land in certain counties seems to meet the wants in the localities it was made for. Mr. Kerr, seconded by Mr. McCormick and others, made a hard fight for this bill. Three petitions against the stock law in Edgecombe county were introduced by Mr. Taylor.—*Raleigh Observer.*

HOUSE.

Mr. Doughton, petition from citizens of Chapel Hill protesting against the extension of the corporate limits of the town. Corporations.

Mr. King, petition from citizens of Onslow county, asking for the protection of sheep. Agriculture.

Mr. Sutton for the judiciary committee reported that the committee had carefully examined the law in relation to paying the witnesses in the Craven county contested cases and could find no authority to recommend the payment of such claims.

The finance committee reported favorably on H. B. 219 to allow the commissioners of Sampson county to sell the old poor house; favorably on H. B. 229, for the relief of Willis Bagley; unfavorably on bills for the relief of the sheriffs of Rutherford, Chatham and other counties.

Mr. York, bill to restore the agricultural land script to the people to be used for the establishment of one or more agricultural colleges. Education.

Mr. Ellis, a bill to repeal chapter 176, laws of 1885, relating to rebate on drummers' tax. Judiciary.

Mr. Sutton, bill for the relief of R. W. Hardie, sheriff of Cumberland county. Finance.

Mr. Sutton, bill for the relief of Neill McQueen. Finance.

Mr. Sutton, bill to amend the Code in reference to appeals. Judiciary.

An act to increase the salaries of superior court judges.

H. R. 149, a resolution protesting against the repeal of the civil service bill, was taken up.

Mr. Holt offered the following resolution as a substitute for the original resolution:

Whereas, both the democratic and the republican parties in their national platforms, Presidents Hayes, Garfield and Arthur in their several messages to Congress, President Cleveland in his letter of acceptance, and in numerous other official documents, have all recognized the imperative need of a reform in the civil service of the United States government. Now therefore be it resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, that the efforts of His Excellency, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, to elevate and purify the public service of the United States government meets with the hearty approbation of this General Assembly."

Mr. Ewart, rep., favored the adoption of the original resolution.

Mr. Overman, dem., objected to the wording of Mr. Ewart's resolution, as he thought that the republicans were trying to make a platform for democrats to stand on.

Mr. York, rep., said that Mr. Overman should be under obligations to the republicans for giving his party a platform. The democrats had never fulfilled a single promise they ever made, and that at the session of 1885 there were only twenty-five republicans in the House, there were this session fifty-eight straightout republicans on the floor. This was caused by the democrats not keeping their promises and, that at the next election the state would go overwhelmingly republican.

The question was then upon the adoption of Mr. Holt's substitute. This was adopted—yeas 54, nays 52.

The hour for the special order having arrived, H. B. 95, an act to alter the constitution of North Carolina so as to provide for the election of additional Justices of the Supreme Court, was taken up.

Mr. Overman explained that the bill gave the General Assembly the power to increase or reduce the number of Associate Justices, was not a question of politics, and hoped it would pass.

Mr. Williamson offered an amendment, "leaving the election of additional justices to a vote of the people."

Mr. Ewart was always willing to leave such questions to the people, for politicians often make mistakes, but the people never.

Mr. Lindsay thought it a fair business proposition, that we all knew the business in the supreme court was increasing and the constitution doubtless needed amending. He favored leaving it to a vote of the people and then abide by their decision.

Mr. Felton was glad that politics were not in the question, and hoped the members would give the matter their serious consideration.

The question was then upon the adoption of the original bill. Lost—59 noes, 43 ayes.

Mr. King offered a resolution for the appointment of a special committee to inquire into the workings of the department of agriculture, and to report what retrenchment can be made in their expenses.

Resolution to pay Willis Bagley $400 for services as clerk of supreme court was passed.

SENATE.

Jan. 20.—A resolution to print 500 copies of the report of the Board of Education was introduced.

The following bills were placed on their third reading:

To regulate the sale of seed cotton. Passed.

To repeal section 1906 of the Code, relating to discrimination in railroad freights. A wide discussion took place—Messrs. Alexander, Pemberton and Kerr for, and Pou and Williams, of Davidson, against. A motion to re-refer was lost, and the bill passed its third reading.

To amend the law for shooting birds so as to extend it to November 1st. Lost.

Providing for the election of Public Printer by joint ballot. Passed.

To require private banks and bankers to make report to the Public Treasurer. Passed.

To prohibit the sale of deadly weapons. Tabled.

HOUSE.

Among bills introduced were the following:

By Howe, to exempt firemen in Wilmington from poll tax; to repeal the stock law in Granville county; to annex a part of Duplin to Sampson county; to amend the charter of the South Atlantic & Northwestern Railroad; to establish the June term of Wayne Superior Court; to change the law in regard to the graded schools of Durham so as to give their benefits to both whites and blacks; to incorporate the town of Hardin, Gaston county; to incorporate the bank of Fayetteville.

By Mr. Lyon, to protect deer in New Hanover, Pender, Brunswick and Bladen counties; to amend the Code in regard to attachments; to declare Neuse precinct, Lenoir county, a township.

CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RAILWAY.

The House took up, as the unfinished business, the bill (introduced by Mr. Smith) to grant the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway an extension of time for the completion of the road to Mt. Airy and Patterson, for the reason that the State, which contracted to furnish 600 convicts, had not furnished over 195.

Mr. Sutton spoke in favor of the bill and spoke of the road as the greatest of the distinctively State roads.

Mr. Fries said that he objected to the bill because it gave the road convict labor for nothing. Other parts of the State paid for the road in furnishing convicts. He thought the State should get pay for all such labor it furnishes. He said that there are only 854 convicts in all now available for railway work. He wished to know if the act of 1883 was a contract, and had found that it was up to 1887. He yet thought the bill unjust to the tax-payers and to the State. He offered an amendment to make the number of convicts to be furnished the road 400 able-bodied men, for four years. In case the penitentiary could not furnish that many men, the time to be extended; but if more than that number be furnished the time to be shortened. Mr. Fries stated that at present 384 convicts were actually at work on the road.

Mr. Ewarts offered an amendment to Mr. Fries' amendment, to make the number of convicts 250. He declared his willingness to allow that number, but was opposed to allowing 450, or over half the entire available force. He said the State did not receive a cent of pay; the labor of these convicts was an absolute gift.

Mr. Leazar offered the following as a substitute for the entire bill:

Sec. 1. That all bonds deposited with the State Treasurer by the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Company under the requirements and provisions of the act ratified Februrary 27, 1883, be returned to the said company; but the bonds received for convict labor done previous to February 27, 1883, shall be returned to the company when they shall complete to Patterson.

Sec. 2. That the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Company shall be released from responsibility as to the time of completion specified in the act above referred to, and the Board of Directors of the penitentiary shall furnish convicts to said company, to be employed in the completion of their lines to Mt. Airy and Patterson, not to exceed 400 in number; and that this convict labor is to be paid for by said company in good and lawful money at the rate of $125 per head per annum, payments to be made quarterly.

Mr. Leazar spoke at length in support of the substitute, in the course of his remarks paying the highest compliment to the gentlemen who, in building the C. F. & Y. V. R. R., are doing and have done such noble work. He said this bill raised a question of public interest in the use of convicts. He said the State was not able to give away labor, and declared that never were the people less able to make contributions to public enterprises, for they were far more depressed and poorer than in 1885. He made the deliberate assertion that in 1885 the State was in better condition in every way than now. This was his careful judgment. He wanted to know if the people would, knowing these facts, and they were known, continue to spend over one-fourth of the public taxes for the penitentiary. He thought these bills granting convicts to roads were evasions of the Constitution, which forbids the grant of money or credit to railways in which the State does not have a direct pecuniary interest. It was "whipping the devil around the stump." Under the Constitution the Legislature has no right to make an appropriation to a private corporation. The bill virtually proposes to give the road $50,000 per annum.

Mr. Holt said that the arrangement between the State and the road in regard to furnishing convicts—a certain, fixed number of convicts—was clearly a contract. With that contract the State had not complied. He spoke of the road and the men who had taken this piece of dead property and so wonderfully built it up. They had been diligent in pushing the work. He took a different view from Mr. Leazar as to the prosperity of the State, for he believed that it was on the high road to prosperity. All the great roads in the State had really been built by the State. They were building up the State, and the increase in the value of taxable property which they cause is enormous. If this were a new bill appropriating convicts he would oppose it, but it was simply a bill to maintain the State's faith towards this great enterprise. The obligation is a solemn one, with which the State is in honor bound to comply.

Mr. Oakley thought that the arrangement made was a regular contract, which the State must make good.

Mr. Pritchard said it was a plain question whether the State having obtained its part of the bargain, was going to keep its faith or violate it. He favored Mr. Ewart's amendment.

Mr. Doughton expressed his surprise at Mr. Leazar's statement that the State had no right to aid these private enterprises and thereby develop the great commonwealth. The State was, after all, only its people. Whatever develops one particular section develops the whole State.

Mr. Turner and Mr. Macon both favored Mr. Leazar's substitute.

Mr. Holt said he was in favor of the bill as amended by Mr. Fries.

Mr. York said the agreement between the State and the road was clearly a contract. He read a special plea for railway extension and wished to see this enterprise fostered. He wished the convict labor concentrated in building these great lines of railway. It was the only special use to which convicts should be put. He asked his friends in the northwestern section and in the Wilmington section to stand to this bill, maintain the honor and faith of the State and secure the completion of a grand line. He made a special plea to the Republican side of the house to stand by the original bill. He pointed out the advantages of the road as running from Wilmington to the Tennessee line and building up the whole length of the State.

Mr. Leazar again spoke, expressing his confidence in the uprightness and honor of the gentlemen who are at the head of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad, but declaring that gentlemen who opposed this bill did so because they did not believe that course was derogatory to the honor and faith of the State, and also because they believed it was a gift of public money to an absolutely private corporation. He contended that this bill was in fact a direct appropriation of $50,000 a year to this road.

The hour of adjournment having arrived, the House suspended the rules to allow the debate to continue until the matter was settled.

Mr. Pinnix warmly favored the bill as introduced. The State must carry out its obligation. The northwest, too, demanded the completion of this road. Its people had voted for and spent their money for roads in other sections and now desired that something should be done.

Mr. Overman said that in his opinion the bill of 1883 was not a contract, In fact, it was expressly stated that it was not a contract. It is so provided in that bill.

The previous question was called after debate had continued nearly three hours. Sutton accepted Fries' amendment and a vote was taken on Leazar's substitute. It was lost—ayes 51, nays 58. The House then adjourned.

It now appears that the original bill will pass to-morrow when the matter comes up as unfinished business.

SENATE.

Jan. 21.—The following bills were introduced:

To incorporate the Carolina and Tennessee Insurance Company of Wilmington, N. C.

To authorize the carrying of concealed weapons.

To provide for compulsory education.

The following bills were placed on third reading:

To require private banks and bankers to make semi-annual statements to the Public Treasurer. Re-referred to the committee on Banks and Currency.

To provide for the election of Public Printer on joint ballot. Passed.

The following bills were placed on their second reading:

To amend the law preventing the sale of liquors within two miles of a political speaking. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

For the protection of mechanics and laborers. The substance is as follows: It authorizes owners who make contracts for work to require contractors before settlement to either exhibit receipts or make oath that all employes under them have been paid, and in the event that the contractor has not the means for the advance then an order can be given on the owner, which can be deducted from money due the contractor. Referred to the Judiciary Committee. It will no doubt pass unanimously.

HOUSE.

Among the bills introduced the chief were as follows: To make a distinction between grand and petit larceny; to repeal the law against carrying concealed weapons; to incorporate the Carolina Manufacturing Company; to amend the law in regard to dentistry, so as to give dentists a lien for professional services; by Mr. Brogden, by request, to repeal the law against cock fighing so far as New Hanover county is concerned; to give justices of the peace jurisdiction of petty misdemeanors.

THE CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY R. R.

The House took up, as the unfinished business, the bill granting an extension of four years' time for the completion of the above-named road. The question was upon the amendment of Mr. Ewart to make the number of convicts to be allowed the road 250 (instead of 400 as the bill provides). The result was ayes 70, nays 40, so the amendment was adopted. The amended bill was then put upon its second reading and passed, the vote being ayes 67, nays 43. Over two dozen members explained their votes. Many, who said they were opposed to granting convicts free of charge to railway corporations, yet asserted their belief that the act of February, 1883, was a contract, which the State must keep in good faith and so grant the extension of time, in order to make good the delay caused by its previous failure to furnish the required number of convicts.

The bill came up on its third reading. Mr. Leazar offered an amendment, precisely like that he offered yesterday, save that it requires the road to pay in cash for 250 convicts $125 per year per head. Yesterday he put it for 400.

Mr. Leazar said the question was not one whether the road should have 250 convicts, or whether the road was to be benefited, it was whether North Carolina shall shape her course so as to give to corporations indirectly convict labor which she would not give if it were asked for directly. He thought it a fatal precedent. It was an appropriation indirectly through the penitentiary. It was a clear, bold, violation of the constitution.

Mr. Overman said that if this bill were passed a contract would be made which was worse than that made in the bill of 1883. Then a special provision was inserted that the bill was not a contract. Now there was no limit of this and the road for years hence may come again and ask another extension of time, and virtually appropriate the public money to a private corporation. This bill proposes to give the labor of 250 convicts for nothing. Yet there are men here to-day who wish to secure convicts for the construction of a great line of railway from Smithville to Bristol, Tennessee, extending clear through the State, and who will pay $130 each per annum for convicts. He declared that he was doing as he had done in 1883, demanding that the State be guarded in this matter. How can the State be relieved of the pressure of hard times, how can the rate of taxation be lowered, if the State will give for nothing labor for which it could receive $32,500.

Mr. Pritchard attacked Mr. Overman, saying that the latter had introduced a bill to put the convicts (at the public expense) at work on the public roads. He said that the Democrats would be given an opportunity to save money by reducing the expenses of several departments of the State government.

Mr. Holt said that he was in the Legislature of 1883, and that his belief then, as now, was that the bill was a contract. No legislation can pass a law abridging or annulling a contract. Every lawyer he had seen (save Mr. Overman) had declared that it was a contract up to the date of the meeting of this Legislature. If the State had complied with her contract to furnish convicts the road would have been completed and the officers would not be here asking for this extension. He took ground against Mr. Leazar's assertion that it was bad public policy. The State must be developed. This is the way to develop it. He asked if the State was to be locked up. It was behind in the way of public improvements. These corporations will build, are building lines. The State itself will not build a mile of road.

Mr. York declared that the measure was not unconstitutional, and read the constitution in support of his position. He said the company had all the rights and privileges which the State had; it simply stood in the place of the State until the completion of the road.

Mr. Sutton said he desired to call the previous question. The discussion had consumed most of yesterday's session and had occupied much time to-day. He considered the vote on Mr. Ewart's amendment as a test vote, and that the House had made its mind. The State had made the proposition for the sale of this road and Mr. Gray and his associates had taken it. The State had "unloaded" the property upon these gentlemen. At the time the State made this contract it had a direct interest in the road, and this interest it transferred to these men, who are now called a "private corporation."

Mr. Leazar said there was some organization here to-day which was not apparent to the House. Members were not voting and speaking to-day as they did yesterday. He called on members to stand by their convictions and by the constitution.

Mr. Worth said that if Mr. Leazar's plan had been taken at the right time it would have been proper. His views were proper on such matters in general, but he (Leazar) could not take such ground against a contract. Mr. Worth spoke of the necessity for convicts; none of the great roads could have been built save by convict labor. He also attacked Mr. Overman, terming his views and statements "eloquent moonshine."

Mr. Leazar moved the previous question. The call was sustained. The vote was first taken on his substitute. The result was—ayes 52, noes 55, so the substitute was lost.

The bill was put upon its final reading and passed amid cheers.

Mr. Leazar stated that it was evident that politics had entered into this matter, and gave notice that he would ask leave to enter his protest upon the journal and have his friends sign it.

Mr. Holt said there was no question of politics in the matter.

The bill to regulate appeals, which had been made the special order for to-day, was set as the special order for next Wednesday.

THE SOUTH ATLANTIC AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

The bill to so amend the charter of this road as to allow it to begin at Smithville and end at Bristol, Tenn., was taken up on its second reading and passed. It allows towns and townships along its line to vote on the question of subscription to the stock of the road. The vote in such cases requires a majority of all the qualified votes. Convicts are not asked for.

The House took up, with an adverse committee report, a bill to so amend section 968 of the Code as to require opinions of the Supreme Court to remain in that court ten days after being filed, and at the expiration of that time to be certified down to the lower court—the present plan being to certify such appeals down only after the close of the term of the Supreme Court.

The bill was debated at some length by Messrs. Sutton, Overman, Ewart, Lyon, Parsons, Leazar and others. Mr. Lyon said the bill ought to be amended so as to apply to criminal actions and not to civil actions. Mr. Sutton said it was of great advantage to parties in both civil and criminal cases. The present law is a hardship.

A motion was made by Mr. Parsons to re-refer the bill to the Judiciary committee with a view to its preparing a substitute. This prevailed, 36 to 30.

(Continued on 2nd page.)

NO PLACE FOR LITTLE WOMEN.

Nobody Will Employ Them, While Their Big Sisters Have Fine Situations and Big Salaries.

From the New York Mail and Express.

Few have any idea of the trials and tribulations of cultivated women small in stature, who seek honest employment in this city. The little lady may be modest, pretty, neatly dressed, affable in conversation and agreeable in manner, yet almost every avenue leading to a respectable living is closed to her. The shopkeeper picks his female help in the spirit that animates him when he makes a display of goods in his windows. And it must be confessed that practically, if not theoretically, he is right. A commanding and fine-looking woman will sell a seal-skin cloak in five cases out of six where a little body would fail. The big women can expatiate more grandly on its merits, and by wrapping it around her and parading before a mirror, show it off in all its perfection. The little lady may be refined gold, but there is nothing impressive about her. Her small stature is a misfortune that she cannot remedy. She cannot become a floor-walker in a dry-goods emporium, for she lacks the sweep and carriage and the lordly aplomb which awe employes and attract purchasers. She has great trouble in securing even a place behind the counter. Her fragility and tiny size are in the way. She cannot reach the goods on a top shelf, nor can she return them after a sale is made without climbing to the counter, which ungraceful act would quench the last spark of dignity left by nature at her birth. She is out of place again in the parlors of a fashionable milliner or dressmaker. You may find her sitting in a little back room adjoining, stitching away in a bad light and a worse atmosphere, with her knees up to her chin, but you will never see her in the sales-room. "A small woman is out of place in a show-room," said the proprietor of a fashionable warehouse, when one of her friends sought a situation for a worthy but undersized lady. "I have no use for her there. She cannot sell even a pattern. People will not go to her. They will hardly ask her a question. They pass her by as though she was a child, and go to a saleswoman more stylish and commanding. One is prominent and the other is insignificant in apparance, and the prominent figure invariably attracts attention."

A place for the little lady was found in the mailing department at $6 a week. At the same time a tall woman of good figure, who carried her head like a Juno, neither well educated nor particularly agreeable, was placed in the show-room at $14 per week. She was not as refined nor as painstaking as the little one, but she had the physique so highly prized by an experienced modiste. The little one toiled ten hours a day with hardly a respite, while the big woman walked grandly up and down the parlor superintending sales and keeping everything trim.

Petite women are rarely employed as forewomen in large business houses. Such situations are almost invariably filled by ladies of regular figure and hauteur. A few are pretty, some are intellectual, and less are charming. Many are Amazons by nature as well as in appearance. They are made majestic by size and bearing alone, and are nearly destitute of feeling for those of smaller stature whose lines are not cast in places so pleasant. Such forewomen command from $20 to $60 a week. They can be found in every establishment where fashionable female attire is sold. Salaries seem to be proportioned to the size of the women employed, and not on her ability. There are hundreds of little women holding comparatively pleasant situations, but even in these they labor under natural disadvantages. The salaries are light, and their figures forbid promotion. The little ones are to be pitied. With warmer hearts, keener intuitions, brighter intellects, more knowledge of human nature, and more tact in more cases than their larger sisters, their business sphere remains narrow and contracted. Marriage alone can take them from the rugged road of life and transplant them to the pleasant gardens that line the way.

From Pedagogue to Writer.

Richard Malcolm Johnstone, the writer of Southern dialect stories, is about sixty years of age. For years before the war he conducted a fine school for boys, modeled on Rugby. He had a large plantation near Sparta, Georgia, and he gave his boys all its advantages. He was skillful and zealous, and developed some fine boys. During the war he lost first his pupils then his slaves, and finally the bulk of his property. After the war he went to Maryland and sought to establish a similar school near Baltimore. But this enterprise did not succeed, so he betook himself to literature.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

(Continued from first Page)

SENATE.

RALEIGH, Jan. 22, 1887.—To abolish county superintendent of public schools in Rockingham county.

To incorporate Atlanta, Franklin and Knoxville Railroad Co.

To prevent chattle mortgages from being given on growing crops, (to take effect January, 1888).

Bill to regulate freight on railroads taken up. It makes it unlawful for railroad companies to charge more for short distances than for long distances under penalty of $200; referred to judiciary committee.

HOUSE.

The bill to incorporate the Durham Land Security company, with $100,000 capital, passed its second and third readings.

The House took up a resolution to raise a special joint committee to which shall be referred all bills, &c., relative to a railway commission. Mr. Ewart said he had introduced a bill to create such a commission, but he desired it to go to the committee on corporations, where he contended it belonged. After some debate the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Ewart's bill to create a railway commission, was taken up and was ordered printed and made the special order for next Thursday at noon.

PASSED THIRD READING.

The bill to allow the free passage of fish up the Cape Fear, North East and Black rivers.

To make shooting or throwing at trains an offence whether done with intent to injure.

To allow the town of Monroe to levy a $500 tax on liquors.

SENATE.

January 24.—Petitions were introduced for allowing convicts to open navigation on Little Swift River in Green county, and from the citizens and physicians of Harnett county.

The following bills were lost on their second reading:

To facilitate the trial of causes (tabled); to amend section 3405 of the Code; to provide for stenographers in certain cases; to amend section 207 of the laws of 1883; to protect real estate from fraud and perjury; concerning the evidence of accomplices; for the regulation of making up cases on appeal.

The bill for the repeal of chapter 117, of the laws of 1865, was re-referred to the judiciary committee. Dr. McCormick spoke in favor of this bill.

Bill for the relief of tax collectors and sheriffs, empowering them to collect arrears of taxes.

The bill passed its second reading and was placed upon the calendar.

Mr. Elias moved that the rules be suspended and that the bill be placed on its third reading. Passed.

Mr. Pemberton offered an amendment, to strike out the words 1881—'82—'83—'84 wherever they occur He said he was opposed to this bill, but would vote to extend the time of the sheriff of any county who would give good reasons for his doing so.

Mr. McIver offered an amendment, to read so as to encourage corruption in the sheriff's office.

Mr. Taylor, that it do not apply to Edgecombe.

Mr. Pemberton's amendment was lost.

Mr. McIver withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Taylor's amendment was adopted.

The bill as amended passed its third reading; the amendment was engrosed and sent to the House.

Bill to prevent dealing in futures.

Mr. Williams, of Pitt, spoke in favor of this bill, saying he thought dealings in futures were ruinous to the people.

Mr. Pou said that it would only make the law in regard to gambling apply to dealing in futures, and no one could legally collect a note or debt of this character.

The bill passed its second reading.

HOUSE.

Mr. Meares, petition from citizens of Columbus county, asking for a physician's lien law. Judiciary.

Mr. Proctor, petition from Lincoln county, asking for a physician's lien law. Judiciary.

Mr. Ewart, petition from Henderson county, asking for a physician's lien law. Judiciary.

Mr Hampton, petition from Currituck county, asking for a physician's lien law.

Mr. McClure, pretition from Clay county asking for a physician's lien law. Judiciary.

Mr. Farmer, a petition from Wilson county, asking for a physician's lien law. Judiciary.

Mr. York (by request), a memorial relating to the bonds of the Chatham railroad. Finance.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The committee on privileges and elections reported that G. W. Stanton, the contestant for the seat of W. W. Farmer, of Wilson county, had failed to make out a case, and that they therefore reported in favor of W. W. Farmer, the sitting member.

Mr. Newson, bill to amend chapter 214, laws 1885, giving a pension to widows of Confederate soldiers who died from disease. Judiciary.

Mr. Harrington, bill to establish and locate the boundary line between Harnett and Moore counties. Counties, cities and towns.

Mr. Mills (by request), bill to prevent polygamous marriages. Judiciary.

Mr. Lyon moved to reconsider the vote by which H. B. 219, allowing the commissioners of Sampson county to sell the old poor house, was tabled. Motion prevailed and the bill then passed its second and third readings.

H. B. 213, regulating the return of the civil process to superior court of Cumberland was on motion of Mr. Sutton taken up and passed its second and third readings.

Minister Jarvis was invited to a seat on the floor.

The report of the committee on privileges and elections in favor of W. W. Farmer, the sitting member from Wilson county, was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Pritchard introduced a resolution in favor of paying G. W. Stanton, the contestant for the seat of W. W. Farmer, per diem while contesting for the seat.

Mr. York thought it was the custom both here and at Washington to pay the per diem of contestants, but would offer a bill this session to require that all evidence in contested cases shall be taken by deposition, and not bring witnesses here, thus breaking up the old method of paying two members. The resolution was adopted.

H. B. 60, to incorporate the town of Dunn, in Harnett county, was re-referred to the committee on corporations.

Observer and Gazette.

S. G. MYRover, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY,.....JANUARY 27, 1887.

EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

The correspondents are contributing long articles to the Wilmington *Star* on the C. F. & Y. V. Railway Company's proposed extension to that city. Mr. J. H. Currie is battling manfully for the extension. It would be right funny if the Company should conclude to build to Smithville instead of Wilmington. If deep water is what they are in search of, they would find it at Smithville.

Our correspondent, "X," has some most excellent things to say about some very important matters. His remarks about the justices of the peace should be heeded by the people in making their selections of men whom they wish the Legislature to appoint to that important office. Judicial reform, too, is handled in a very clear, forcible and sensible manner, which shows that the writer is thoroughly conversant with the matter of which he treats.

A bill has passed the House of Representatives to prohibit the sale of deadly weapons in North Carolina. This is rather a sweeping bill, as pocket knives and razors are deadly weapons. One member moved to amend by excepting razors. His amendment was rejected. If the bill passes the Senate, a person will have to go to another State to buy a razor. By the way, as was suggested during the discussion of the question, if prohibition of the sale of liquor is unconstitutional, why is not a prohibitory law in regard to the sale of deadly weapons unconstitutional?

Miss Nina Clarke Van Zandt, one of those "dear, delightful Vassar College girls," has fallen desperately in love with August Spies, the Anarchist of Chicago who was condemned to be hanged for complicity in dynamite bomb-throwing. Miss Nina was an heiress, but her aunt has disinherited her, and she is in an unfortunate position. She surrendered her dazzling prospects of wealth to her woman's love, and now the license-clerk will not sell her a marriage license and the sheriff will not admit her to the jail to see her sweetheart. Read "That Queer Chicago Girl" on our fourth page.

That was a most cowardly and brutal murder of a little boy which Pinkerton's ruffians committed in Jersey City last Friday. Are we going back to the days of barbarism and bloodshed when the rich and powerful ruled by force of arms and with their hired soldiery carried out the doctrine that "might makes right?" Where is the "strong arm of the law," of which we boast so much? Is it so insufficient for the preservation of order that wealthy corporations and monopolists must hire a band of blood-thirsty devils to shoot down innocent children? "I'll swing for some one before I leave Jersey." "You want news, do you? Well, if these fellows are ugly we'll give you plenty of news." Such expressions as these, uttered by Pinkerton's men, show that they have murder in their hearts, and with a murderous spirit which is startling are ready to slay "for love of blood."

THE LEGISLATURE AND CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The Charleston *News and Courier*, referring to the resolution of our State Legislature endorsing Mr. Cleveland's civil service doctrines, speaks of it as the voice of the people, and takes occasion, as usual, to make a fling at Senator Vance. The *News and Courier* is more than pleased to recognize the voice of the people in this "legislative" clap-trap for the reason that that paper is very friendly to civil service reform and very unfriendly toward Senator Vance.

It by no means follows that the people endorse all that a Congress or a Legislature does. Legislatures very often make themselves odious to the people. We are not prepared to say that a majority of the people of North Carolina are opposed to Mr. Cleveland's civil service ideas, because we do not know their sentiments in the matter, but we are certain that the passage of a resolution in regard to National affairs by the North Carolina "House of Representatives, the Senate concurring," does not imply an endorsement by the people.

During the recent campaign a legislative candidate's position on the Blair bill, the Tariff, the Internal Revenue and Civil Service Reform was never once thought of. What the voters wanted to know then was, how he stood on the county government question, the fence law, the crop lien law, the dog tax (that awful bugaboo to the average legislator), the public roads, etc.

Now we come to think of it, we believe the *News and Courier* is opposed to abolishing the Internal Revenue. Does it recognize the voice of the people in the resolution of our Legislature which prefers cheap whiskey and tobacco to cheap wool, coal and the other necessaries?

GEN. W. R. COX AT A DEMOCRATIC FEAST.

The Columbia Democratic Club, of Washington, D. C., held its annual dinner on the 19th inst. Many representative Democrats were present, and speech-making was in order. Congressman W. R. Cox, of North Carolina, responded to a toast. The Washington *Post* says:

Charles S. Moore, being presented as toastmaster, introduced Congressman Cox, of North Carolina, to respond to the first toast: "The Federal Union: Its perpetuity is made apparent by the devotion of the people of all nations." Mr. Cox was not only a Confederate General, but one who led his brigade in the last charge at Appomattox. On arising he was greeted with hearty applause. His first point was his most successful. After setting forth briefly the greatness of this Republic, he mentioned as the bedrock of that greatness the Democratic principle of local self-government. That sentiment drew forth a very hearty round of applause. Mr. Cox's second point was made when he declared that if an effort were made to disrupt the Union now "no portion of this country would be more devoted to its preservation that the section to which I belong—North Carolina. That great and mysterious man," continued Mr. Cox, "who now presides at the White House has done more to weld together in bonds of brotherhood all sections of this country than any of his predecessors."

THE LEADERS IN THE HOUSE.

In an interesting article the Chatham *Record* gives the names of the leading men on both sides in the House of Representatives at Raleigh. The *Record* says the House is a very weak body. Tyre York is the leader of the Republican side. Col. Holt, ex-Treasurer Worth, Overman, Sutton and Leazar are put down as the prominent Democrats. Mr. Sutton (our Representative) is acknowledged as the ablest lawyer in the House. He is reaping golden opinions on all sides. His voice has been raised in behalf of many excellent measures and he has introduced some sound, sensible bills. In most cases, too, Mr. Sutton has been successful in carrying his points.

CONGRESS.

Congress has passed the inter-state commerce bill. This bill is for the ostensible purpose of regulating railroad charges and to prevent railroad "freight wars." There is a good deal in it in regard to "long hauls" and "short hauls," and altogether it is rather calculated to confuse the average human being.

Congressman W. J. Green has introduced a bill "to grade taxation on the basis of income." The bill provides that there shall be levied and collected from the income of every citizen of the United States, derived from any source whatever, a duty of from "three per centum on the excess over one thousand dollars and not exceeding five thousand dollors" to "twenty per centum on the excess of all over thirty thousand dollars," &c. There is a provision that "incomes derived from interest upon notes, bonds and other securities of the United States, and also all premiums on gold and coupons, shall be included in estimating incomes under this section." If we understand the intent of the bill, it is to make taxation on immense wealth greater than that on moderate incomes in proportion to the ability of the owner to pay. The provision quoted above also indicates an effort to derive revenue from subjects which have hitherto been exempt. The tax seems rather high, but we think the bill has merit in it.

The Mexican pension bill has passed, after being doctored so that Jeff. Davis is left out.

The Blair educational bill will hardly be taken up during the session. What will Mr. Pearson and his colleagues do in regard to this matter?

Mr. Blair's amendment for woman suffrage has been defeated.

ADDITIONAL COURT WEEK FOR HARNETT.

The citizens of Harnett county desire an additional week of court each year. Mr. D. H. McLean, the leading lawyer of the county, is working earnestly for his people to secure legislation in the matter, and a petition will be sent to the present General Assembly praying that an act be passed giving them the additional week.

It is unnecessary for us to do more, in presenting the justness of Harnett's claim, than print the following letter from Judge Walter Clark, who as Judge resident in the district is more competent than anyone else to speak on the subject. Judge Clark says:

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Jan. 25, 1887.

Hon. Dan. Hugh McLean,

My Dear Sir:—In reply to yours addressed to me as Judge resident of the Fourth Judicial District, in which Harnett County is situate, I have to say:

1. That I regard an additional week of court each year as absolutely necessary for the administration of justice in Harnett County.

2. That such additional term will cost the county nothing and will be a considerable saving by giving more frequent jail deliveries and saving the necessity of Special Terms, which otherwise are needed.

3. That I recommend that the additional week be made a term (of one week) beginning 10th Monday after first Monday in March of each year so as to fall at the end of the Spring Term of the Fourth Circuit. This will not disarrange any other court in the District as now arranged, and by giving Harnett *three* terms will expedite business, and save expense in jail fees. Yours Very Truly,

WALTER CLARK.

Murder for Love of Blood.

[Recently the employes of the Delaware and Lackawanna Coal Company struck. They were peaceable and orderly, but the Company hired some of Pinkerton's men from Chicago and had them sworn in. The following is the result.]

From the New York Star, 21st inst.

A cruel and cowardly murder was committed in the northern limits of Jersey City yesterday afternoon by three Pinkerton men, who deliberately shot and killed a fourteen-year old boy. The lad was a slender, delicate, and inoffensive youth, who was going home to his father and mother, after finishing his day's work in a factory. Without provocation the Pinkerton men fired seven shots at him, and when he fell dead they drew their caps over their eyes and ran away to avoid identification.

Last night a white-haired woman in a tenement house was weeping over a dead boy's coffin. Ever since the Pinkerton men from Chicago suddenly became part of the Jersey City police force they have shown a reckless and murderous spirit. Only Wednesday one of them said: "I'll swing for some one before I leave Jersey." The same day several of them threatened to shoot an inoffensive New York man as he was leaving the coal yard to which an employment agency had sent him. Yesterday morning one of the armed Pinkerton men said to a reporter: "You want news do you? Well, if those fellows are ugly we'll give you plenty of news." An hour before the murder Mayor Orestes Cleveland of Jersey City went to the Board of Police Commissioners and bringing his fist down on a desk, said:

"I want you to remove that band of cut-throats which you have placed in charge of the Deleware, Lackawanna and Western yard!"

Commissioner Tilden replied that he would not do do it. Mayor Cleveland insisted that the Pinkerton men had no legal authority to act as police; could not make arrests, and that they were liable to punishment for carrying concealed weapons. He thought it dangerous to the public welfare to have these irresponsible armed men in the city, and seriously thought of taking command of the police force under the authority given him by the city charter.

An hour after Mayor Cleveland had said: "Remove that band of cut-throats," a dozen Pinkerton men armed with revolvers were walking up and down the high embankment of the Deleware and Lackawanna railway, which forms the western boundary of the coal yard and faces Henderson street, a quiet public thoroughfare. It is a quarter of a mile west of the coal docks. Between the embankment and the street there is a pond of ice, upon which a score of little children from 6 to 10 years old were sliding and skating. Some of them had got pieces of tin from a pile of old tin and were wearing them as swords and pistols, in imitation of the Pinkerton men. They began to shout and throw puny snowballs and little pieces of cinders at them.

None of the Pinkerton men were hit by the children, and if they had been hit they would not have been hurt as they were standing on a high bank and the children were below them. There were none of the coal yard strikers in the neighborhood. The only grown people present were a citizen standing near the bridge with a child in his arms, three or four railway men who were at work in the trainyard, west of the little bridge, a few shopkeepers standing in front of their stores, and several mechanics, not strikers, passing through the street on their way home from work. No grown person either threw any missile at the Pinkerton men or said anything to them.

Little Thomas Hogan had finished his day's work at an umbrella factory near the bridge and started down Henderson street on his way home. With him was Henry Carlson of Willow street, Hoboken, a little boy 10 years old. The boys stopped a hundred feet beyond the bridge to look at the children who were calling the Pinkerton men names and were throwing cinders at them. The two little lads were simply lookers-on. Three Pinkerton men stood together on the high bank near the bridge and perhaps thirty-five yards from the group of boys. Thomas Hogan, being 14 years old, was the largest boy in sight. One of the three Pinkerton men covered him with a revolver and sent a bullet spinning through his brain. The ball penetrated the boys right eye. He wavered and fell on the sidewalk, bloody and dying, at the little 10-year-old boy's side.

The other two Pinkerton men opened fire at almost the same moment the first man did, and the three fired seven shots at the boy. Two of them then drew their caps down over their eyes, so that they might not be identified, and ran into the yard. The third pulled out his pipe, lighted it and coolly smoked while the stricken boy was dying on the sidewalk.

When three train employees at work in the Delaware and Lackawanna yard, John Wehl, C. H. Bainburg and Paul Doran, heard three shots fired they ran up to the top of a little hill and saw the Pinkerton men still firing. They are able to identify the shooters. Half a dozen other adult witnesses saw the firing.

When the boy fell, men and women ran out of their houses and gathered about him. Mothers from the tenement houses looked at the bloody and dying boy, and shook their fists at the Pinkerton men and denounced them as murderers. The coal strikers were in session at their headquarters only two blocks away. They hurried to the scene of the murder when they heard the firing and gathered about the dying boy. The lad died in five minutes. Edward Kehoe, a striker of No. 5 Ferry street, Hoboken, took a handkerchief which some one had laid on the dead boy's face to hide the ghastly death wound and tied it under the lad's chin to hold up his drooping face. Then he asked if some one would give him another handkerchief. A gentleman stepped forward and handed him a handkerchief and Kehoe laid it gently over the dead boy's face.

President Maginnis, chairman of the coal strikers, came to the scene and requested the strikers to go back to their headquarters, which they did immediately. Four hundred indignant citizens gathered on the scene of the murder, and could hardly be restrained from attacking the Pinkerton men. A Knight of Labor came to them and begged them to be peaceful and quiet for the sake of the strikers and of organized labor. If it had not been for this there would probably have been a collision between the outraged and indignant citizens of Jersey City and the imported Pinkerton men.

A telephone message was sent to the Chief of Police Murphy. Detectives Cross and Pearson hastened from Second presinct with a platoon of twenty-five policemen. The murdered boy was tenderly lifted up, and conveyed to Boyland's undertaking store in Grove street. The Pinkerton men were ordered to stand up in line. The witnesses of the shooting walked along the line with Inspector Lange of Jersey City and identified Samuel J. Neff, Patrick Sheehy and Daniel Cahill as the three men who did the shooting. They were arrested, and the revolvers which they carried were immediately taken from them. The chambers of each revolver were found full. It is claimed that this proves nothing, as the revolvers might easily have been changed or reloaded, before the police arrived. The men were put in a stage, carried to Police headquarters in Jersey City and locked up in cells. They will be examined this morning in Justice Stillison's court.

At 5 o'clock in the evening the coal strikers held a quiet meeting at their headquarters in Hoboken. Themen were indignant but calm. President Maginnis made a speech counseling moderation. He said:

We are quiet and peaceful. The terrible murder which has just been committed is something with which we have nothing to do. Some of us were there, and the poor lad who was wantonly killed was not connected with this strike. We have kept away from the coal yard, and now they have committed a murder to try to get us to come to the coal yard, and so crush this righteous and successful strike by killing poor workmen. The coal capitalists have brought a band of hired assassins to slay innocent people in the streets of Jersey City. It is not for us to act at this moment. Let the State of New Jersey protect its citizens. One of these assassins would shoot a policeman as quickly as a boy.

We have no law in New Jersey. Strangers can come here and shoot innocent people in the streets. New Jersey is worse with these armed brigands here than Ireland is under coercion. Let all of you go to your homes peacefully. Keep away from the liquor stores. Don't stop to talk to anybody.

The feeling against Pinkerton's men runs very high, and the strikers seem to take encouragement at this onslaught of those detectives on peaceable boys. The stand is taken by Mayor Cleveland that Pinkerton's men had no business whatever on the docks or in Jersey City, or any part of Jersey at all. One of the strikers said:

"This is only what we have been expecting for some days. We had no idea though that those cut throats of Pinkerton's men would shoot down harmless boys, as they slaughtered the people in Chicago. They will pay for it. It may not be to-day or to-morrow, but it will come just as sure as I am speaking."

At police headquaters as the evening wore on the excitement appeared to increase and the first sensational reports were spread in whispers. Now it was said that the strikers were marching on the central office in a body to visit the men under arrest with vengeance, only to be contradicted in a few minutes.

At the hotels and in the streets people gathered, and in the most vehement manner denounced what they termed a foul and bloody murder. The idea that the Pinkerton men fired in the air was scouted in the most indignant manner, and they were stigmatized as bloodthirsty scoundrels.

Late last evening John Moriarity, 44 years old, was arrested, charged with being one of the men who fired.

The Pinkerton men have put up what the Jersey City people call the ridiculous plea that they "fired in the air." This statement is laughed at.

At a late hour last night a dozen witnesses had been obtained. Most of them insist that the shooting was permeditated, and that there was no firing in the air.

Sergeant Marvell of the Hoboken police said last night: "It was a cruel and cowardly murder."

The dead boy was taken to his parents' home in the second story of a rear tenement house in Grove street. His white-haired mother, his old father, a respectable mechanic, and his two brothers were overcome with grief and cried piteously. He was a good boy and the favorite son of his aged parents.

Handling coal at the docks of the coal monopolies is almost at a standstill. A few incompetent workmen, composed of Hungarians and Bohemians from Castle Garden, and the riff-raff from New York, are employed, and a pretense is kept up of transferring coal. It was said yesterday by a Knight of Labor that some of the "scab" employes are kept prisoners on the coal docks by the Pinkerton men, being afraid that they will be shot if they quit work and attempt to leave.

A Disastrous Fire in Reidsville.

DANVILLE, Va., Jan. 24.—There was a disastrous fire at Reidsville, N. C., yesterday morning. The Piedmont hotel, Star warehouse and eight stores were destroyed. Entire loss about $60,000. Insurance $21,500, divided among eighteen companies, no one of which lose more than $3,200. The principal loser is J. M. Harris, the chief owner of the property. His loss is estimated at $27,000; insurance only $4,000. The fire originated in a bar-room and is said to have been the work of an incendiary.

A Gift for All.

In order to give all a chance to test it, and thus be convinced of its wonderful curative powers, Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, will be, for a limited time, given away. This offer is not only liberal, but shows unbounded faith in the merits of this great remedy. All who suffer from Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, or any affection of Throat, Chest, or Lungs, are especially requested to call at B. E. Sedberry's Drug Store.

The Carolina Central.

From the Raleigh News and Observer.

To-morrow the cars on the Carolina Central Railroad will run through to Rutherfordton, a consummation which has been devoutly wished for thirty years. We congratulate the people of the State on the fact, and would accord all praise to the public spirited and energetic officials who have brought it about. Wilmington now has direct communication with the very foot hills of the mountains, and there is only some forty-five miles of railroad work through an easy gap remaining to connect her directly with the mountain metropolis of the State, Asheville, which is destined to be a great railroad centre, and which sits in the beautiful lap of the Alleghanies but slightly conscious of the wealth all about her. That wealth which will make her rich, will aid in making Wilmington the great city it ought to be now, and will help greatly to raise the State to that place in the sisterhood of States to which she is entitled.

In this work of development the Carolina Central, as one of the few peculiarly North Carolina roads, has already played a most important part, and in the extension of its usefulness there is reason for rejoicing on the part of all citizens of the State. We note its last, long wished-for step with pleasure, and have no doubt that under its able management it will proceed without delay to pierce the Blue Ridge.

Treatment of Asparagus Beds.

To the Editor of the Observer and Gazette.

In December or January cover the bed with pine-straw or other litter and burn it off to destroy all the seeds. Then cover the bed thickly with new stable manure and sprinkle landplaster or pulverized charcoal over it liberally and regularly to prevent the loss of ammonia. In the latter part of February or first of March mix the surface soil of the bed with the manure by digging carefully so as not to injure the crowns of the asparagus, and then rake the bed over evenly and apply an abundance of salt and unleached ashes, (dirty salt and brine will do as well as clean salt), and when German Kainit can be had, its use as a top dressing will be found quite beneficial. Salt and Kainit will not injure asparagus as it is a saline plant; on the contrary, it being a gross feeder, demands heavy applications of saline substances. At a later period I hope to be able to give some hints as to entting this delicious and whol-some esculent as well as after-management and general cultivation.

C. W. WESTBROOK.

Fayetteville, N. C.

The Judicial System.

To the Editor of the Observer and Gazette.

The most important branch of the Judiciary is the Justice of the Peace, for in our scheme of local self-government he bears a prominent part with his extended jurisdiction, and it is still extending. How cautious should be the appointing power in the appointment of Justices. Three-fourths of all the suits in court are brought before the Justice. Many matters of difference are settled in his court. The good Magistrate has a power and influence for good possessed by no other man in a community.

There never should be such an unnecessary thing as competition between Justices for business. Before 1868 Justices had no fees for issuing warrants and ordinary trials, except the special Justice, who was selected by the others, and who, devoting his whole time to it, was entitled to his fees. This system has not been improved upon. There should be one Special Trial Justice in each community before whom all warrants should be returned, and no such thing as one Magistrate competing with another. X.

Reform.

To the Editor of the Observer and Gazette:

There is a great cry for reform in our manner of administering justice in the courts of North Carolina. Speed and cheapness seem to be the ends most desired. Let us not lose sight of the great truth that the criminal laws were made for the protection of the good, and that the punishment of the wicked is simply the incident. Our present criminal laws and system are the offspring of ages of experience. The old laws upon which they are based were as cruel and as bloody as could be, and it took a long time to tone them down to their present condition, in which the innocent is protected as well as the guilty punished. People are better to-day than they ever were before; the law is better executed; there is less delay in the administration of the law. But it has not yet reached perfection. While we seek to amend it we must not forget that nine-tenths of us are innocent of offense against the law. If we should be *hasty* in bringing men to trial and punishment for crime, we shall break down the barriers which long experience has built up around ourselves for our own protection against hasty and ill-considered judgment The glory of the law should be, not its speed, but its certainty.

There are very few technicalities left in trial for crime, and there is not one of them which was not invented to protect the innocent instead of to shield the guilty. The law's delays are most valuable sometimes to persons accused of crime, for they give them opportunities to prove their innocence. There are about twenty-five thousand people in Cumberland county; how rare an occurrence it is that as many as twenty-five persons are confined in jail at one time—and such a proportion there is between open offenders and observers of the law.

A great writer once said "And however convenient these may appear at first, as doubtless all arbitrary powers, well executed, are the most convenient, yet let it be again remembered that delays and little conveniences in the form of justice, are the price that all free nations must pay for their liberty in more substantial matters." In the great society of which we are all members it is wisely held that every one of us is innocent until he has been *proven* guilty. When we make it easy to punish a man swiftly for crime we endanger those who are only under suspicion, and we should not do this, even to save a few dollars to the country itself.

X.

Notes from Dunn, N. C.

The snow has melted away, and the sound of hammers and saws is heard in all directions.

Rev. Wm. R. Johnson. of Cumberland, preached quite an able sermon to a large and attentive congregation in Greenwood Academy, this town, Sunday.

Mr. S. W. Parker, one of Dunn's most enterprising merchants, formerly of Smithfield, will organize a Sabbath school here next Sunday. Let us all attend and encourage him in this good work in the begining.

A Baptist church is anticipated here. The building committee will meet this afternoon. Let one and all open their hearts to this good and noble cause.

Mr. J. J. Wade will move into his new and stylish store on Railroad street this week.

Mr. Jas. A. Taylor's commodious store and dwelling are now receiving their second coat of paint. They make quite a show in that part of the town. Mr. T. expects to occupy them by the first of March.

The work is now foregoing on the stores of Messrs. Lee, Lane, Fowler and Scarborough and the dwellings of Messrs. Wade, Hood, Moore and others.

Messrs. Thames Bros. have opened a restaurant in the rear of their store, near the depot, for the accommodation of the traveling public.

Mr. H. B. Pope, of Bennettsville, S. C., is in the mercatile business here, and is making preparations for a new dwelling.

Sheriff McQueen, of Cumberland, paid us a flying visit last week.

Mr. J. A. Taylor, of Fayetteville, is spending a few days in Dunn, his future home.

T.

Renews Her Youth.

Mrs. Phœbe Chesley, Paterson, Clay Co., Iowa, tells the following remarkable story, the truth of which is vouched for by the residents of the town: "I am 73 years old; have been troubled with kidney complaint and lameness for many years; could not dress myself without help. Now I am free from all pain and soreness, and am able to do all my own housework. I owe my thanks to Electric Bitters for having renewed my youth, and removed completely all disease and pain." Try a bottle, only 50c., at B. E. Sedberry's Drug Store.

Clearing Out Sale!

AT

Rose & Leak's

Lower Store!!

ROSE & LEAK

Propose beginning at once a clearing out sale of their entire stock of desirable goods contained in their

LOWER STORE.

It has been their intention since deciding to occupy the commodious

THREE STORY

Iron and Glass Front

(where their principal business is carried on) after a few months to concentrate all the business at that point. In order more effectually to carry out their plans, they now offer the entire stock of goods at the old stand at

MARKED COST!

AND BELOW COST ON MANY ARTICLES.

As these prices will not justify the time and labor of charging and collecting, this sale must be for

CASH.

In order to bring prices at the Upper Store somewhat in sympathy with those prevailing at the other,

LIBERAL REDUCTIONS

will be made on almost every article, concessions being made "all along the line."

ROSE AND LEAK

would again call attention to the splendid stock of

Ziegler's

FINE SHOES.

Their having this line of goods has more than once had the effect of lowering prices in this market. They now offer a large stock of

ZIEGLER'S CHILDREN'S SHOES

—AT THE—

Manufacturer's Price.

Competition is said to be the "life of *trade*." It is also the "life of the purchaser;" for if there was little or no competition his life (financial) would soon be exhausted.

Rose & Leak's

New Stand is amply large and convenient to do any business that could reasonably be expected south of Baltimore. They are now well prepared and enter upon the future with confidence, backed by a liberal set of customers who appreciate the value of competition.

—THIS—

CLEARING SALE

will be just as represented. The public may rely on it.

☞The Lower Store will be for rent.

Respectfully,

ROSE & LEAK.

jan 27 3t

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIVERY.

Excellent Horses

FOR THE

CARRIAGE AND SADDLE.

I have recently made additions to my stock of excellent horses for riding and driving; and ladies, especially, can be furnished with an animal of fine action and spirit, and at the same time gentle and safe. Comfortable carriages and buggies, an elegant and stylish phaeton, with good stock and careful drivers, give me confidence in a continuance and even increase of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me.

may 13 tf GEO A. BURNS.

F. F. F. F. F. F.

Holiday Supplies.

REMEMBER, YOU WILL

Find First-class, Fine, Fresh, Flavored, Fancy Family Groceies,

PROVISIONS, FRUITS, NUTS and CANDIES, at

R. T. SCANLIN'S,

Agent, No. 47 Person Street.

Flour.

100 bbls. (*New Crop*) of the following brands fresh from the celebrated mills of C. A. GAMBRILL M'f'g Co., and E. J. SNOW & CO.:

Patapsco Superlative,
Patapsco Family,
Orange Grove Extra,
Howard Extra,
Edgewood,
Nonpareil,
Broadway,
Golden Hill.

☞ *All Standard Brands, warranted as represented.*

Sugar.

Crushed,
Powdered,
Granulated,
Standard A.,
Extra C.,
White,
Yellow.

Coffee.

Rio (three grades),
Santos,
Ceylon,
Maracaibo,
Laguayra.

Fruits, Nuts, &c.

Spice, Rice, Teas, Citron, Currants, Dates, Figs, Prunes, Raisins, Apples, Bananas, Lemons, Florida Oranges, Cocoanuts, Almonds, Brazils, Filberts, Pecans and Walnuts.

Canned Goods, &c.

Lobster,
Mackerel, Oysters,
Salmon, Corned Beef, Roast Beef, Ham, Beef Tongue, Lunch Tongue
Turkey, Chicken, Lunch Ham,
Spiced Pigsfeet,
Pickles,
Sardines, Brandy Cherries and Peaches, Catsups,
Sauces, Mustard, Baking Powders, Candles, Laundry and Toilet Soap,
Flavoring Extracts.
Tomatoes, Peaches, Okra and Tomatoes,
Stick, Pole and Fancy Candies.

Tobacco.

Seventy-five Boxes choice brands of Virginia and North Carolina Chewing Tobacco. Large lot of well selected brands of

SMOKING TOBACCO and CIGARS.

Harvey's Hams, Breakfast Strips, Lard, Tarbell Cheese.

Martin's Pure New York Dairy and No. Ca. Mountain Butter.

G. W. Wilson's Cakes, Snaps, Jumbles, Biscuits, Wafers, Oysters, Water and Butter Crackers.

FRESH NORFOLK OYSTERS

received daily by the quart and gallon.

PURE FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

WINES & LIQUORS

on hand for medicinal use.

GIVE ME A CALL.

You will be pleased with the superior quality, remarkably low price of goods and polite attention. My *architectural, pictorial* and *varnish display* will not cost you anything. You will get what you call for, pay for what you get, go home well pleased, and will *certainly* return again when you are in need of the same goods.

Fayetteville N. C., Dec. 23, 1886.

dec 23-tf

Hall of Knights of Epicures.

At a regular meeting of Fayetteville Rancho No. 2560 Knights of Epicures, held Dec. 18th, 1886, Chief Sir Knight John Beefstake in the Chair.

The Special Committee appointed at a previous meeting to furnish Supplies, Provisions and Groceries for the members of the Rancho and families, made the following report:

Dear Sirs and Brother Epicures:

Your Committee on Supplies, Provisions, &c., respectfully beg leave to report "As follows:"

We find, after a thorough examination throughout the city, that the most desirable goods we need for the inner man, such as Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Butter, Cheese and general merchandise, taking in consideration the superior quality and price, are to be found at R. T. SCANLIN'S, No. 47 Person Street, and respectfully unanimously recommend that the Brother Epicures of Rancho No. 2560 hereafter purchase from that house their Groceries, Provisions, &c., and other merchandise they need for the inner man.

Respectfully Submitted,
Knight WM. F. MUTTONCHOPS,
" S. W. LONGFOOT,
" G. B. BULLHEAD,
Committee.

On motion of Brother T. E. Beeftongue, the report of the Committee was unanimously adopted by a rising vote,

JOHN BEEFSTAKE, C. S. H.

Knight PETER TENDERLINE, Quill driver. 1t

dec 23

Observer and Gazette.

THURSDAY.....JANUARY 27, 1887.

LOCAL BULLETINS.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. M. ROSE—Pensions.
LECTURE—Friday night.
MRS. BANKS—New Store.
N. W. RAY—Administrator.
MRS. JOHN SHAW—Removal.
H. R. HORNE—Garden Seeds.
R. E. SEDBERRY—Garden Seeds.
ROSE & LEAK—Closing-out Sale.
T. W. BROADFOOT & Co.—Garden Seeds.

Attention, Veterans!

As will be seen from advertisement, Mr. John M. Rose will procure pensions due Mexican veterans under the recent act of Congress. Mr. Rose is well-prepared to give information on the subject.

Competitors at Our Next Fair.

Now is the time for those intending to compete at our next Fair on field crops, etc., to begin operations. It is the intention of the management to make this year's Fair superior to all former ones, and we hope the farmers will aid them by making a splendid exhibit.

"Gold, Crystal and Pearl Paintings."

To-night and to-morrow night Prof. Butt will exhibit his beautiful paintings in Williams Hall. He advertises 7,560 square feet of canvas adjusted on patent improved rollers. The programme for the two nights embraces 94 striking scenes in Bible history.

The press speaks in high praise of Prof. Butt's paintings, the price of admission is very reasonable, and we prophesy for him full houses.

The Tobacco Break To-day.

There will be a good break of tobacco at the Warehouse this morning, notice of which will be given by the ringing of the town bell. A large quantity of tobacco came to town yesterday.

Our buyers should be on hand and see that the Fayetteville market sustains its reputation for paying all that the weed is worth. Brights are selling high now, and the man who buys judiciously cannot go amiss.

A Pleasant Affair.

One of the pleasantest hops of the season was held last Thursday night at Williams Hall, under the excellent management of Mr. C. L. Campbell and Mr. James A. Moore. The music, furnished by Italians, was fine; the charmers were more charming than usual; the gallants were most devoted and shone with unwonted brilliancy. The hours flew by all too fast, and not even the clang of the fire-bell and the hoarse shouts of the firemen stopped the "merry go round," where bright eyes looked love to eyes that spake again (original).

The Electric Light.

Mr. White, the agent of the Hauss Company, informs us that the machinery and wire for the electric light plant in Fayetteville are now being constructed. An order for the poles has been given, and the machinery and everything else necessary will be put down at this point in a very short time. He will have the plant in working order and commence operations by the first of March.

Mr. White desires, through this medium, to thank the merchants and citizens generally for the kindness shown him and the hearty cooperation extended in establishing this enterprise in our midst.

Lecture.

With the view of benefiting the young and awaking within them an interest in the right aims and objects in life, it has been decided by the Pastor and Session of the Presbyterian Church to have lectures on various topics—religion, science, art, commerce, etc. These lectures will be delivered for the present in the Presbyterian lecture room. Seats free.

The Rev. A. L. Phillips will deliver the first lecture on Friday (to-morrow) evening, beginning promptly at 7:30 o'clock. Subject, "Methods of Studying Geography." Mr. Phillips is a gifted speaker, and we can promise those who attend a pleasant evening and much that will prove edifying.

Skating Rink.

Mr. John Garrason has opened a skating rink in the armory of the F. I. L. I. Company, and now every Friday night lovers of that graceful amusement (if you know how) can pass a few hours very pleasantly.

The rink opened on Friday evening last with a large number of skaters on the floor. A brass band made music for the skaters. About 10½ o'clock a band of Italian harpers rendered delightful strains for those who wished to tr ad the mazes of the waltz, and fair and manly forms went round and round and round again until the boys got dead tired out and even their witching partners were glad of a little rest.

Sale of the Novelty Wood Works.

As will be seen by reference to our advertising columns, the Novelty Works, in this town, will be sold at public auction on Feb. 12th prox., if not disposed of at private sale before that time. This is conceded to be a fine opening for a live, energetic man—one who will turn out work promptly and with dispatch and will push his business.

There is no reason why a sash and blind and wood-work factory generally should not pay well in Fayetteville; indeed, there is every reason why it should. Good lumber is easy of access and cheap, there is a demand for the output of the factory right here in our midst, and other good markets are easily reached by our abundant transportation facilities. All this being the case, buyers should be easily found, and we believe they will be.

Fire.

On Thursday night last, at about 11 o'clock, passers-by noticed an unusual light in Mrs. Banks' confectionery store on Green street. On investigation it was discovered that the store was afire. The steam engine was soon on the spot, and the flames were promptly extinguished. McNeill's force-pump did excellent service in putting water into the building while the engine was being fired up.

A portion of the goods was removed from the building, but in a badly damaged condition. Mrs Banks' loss, unknown, was covered by insurance with Col. Pemberton. The building, which is owned by Mr. F. W. Thornton, was damaged to the extent of about $275; also covered by insurance with Col. Pemberton. Mrs. Banks was absent in New York at the time. The origin of the fire is not known.

The engine was rather slow in getting down to work the other night. The company has done some excellent service here, but still we believe more drilling and thorough discipline would make its work prompter and more effective.

A Rice Mill.

It has been suggested to us by an experienced farmer and a gentleman of wide observation that the establishment of a rice mill in Fayetteville would be a great convenience to the farmers of this section and might eventually prove a very profitable enterprise. It has been proven that rice of good quality can be easily raised on our low lands. Indeed, a considerable quantity of it is raised every year. But the mills for cleaning and preparing for market are small and very inadequate from want of a sufficient supply of water power at any and all times.

A rice mill was put in operation at Goldsboro, and we believe the venture has been the cause of a large rice industry in that section, while the mill has made money. We do not know the cost of such an enterprise, but should think it would not be great. We have plenty of power in Fayetteville for milling purposes and a country adapted to the raising of rice, which is said to be a paying crop. Is not the matter worth looking into?

Cumberland Superior Court.

Superior Court convened here last Monday, his Hon. Judge Walter Clark on the Bench. Our new Solicitor, Mr. Frank McNeill, prosecuted here for the first time this week.

Judge Clark pushes business with a vim, and woe unto the luckless attendant at court who is not promptly on hand when called. Yet while he is strict and exacting, he is by no means overbearing. He simply does the work before him rapidly and in order. When a case is disposed of, and another jury is needed for a new case, it is promptly on hand and steps into place without loss of time. His Honor's charge to the grand jury was short but able and to the point.

Mr. Frank McNeill makes an excellent solicitor and gives very general satisfaction. Mr. W. Doug. Smith was foreman of the grand jury.

Only criminal cases were tried at this term. Rufus Bell was sentenced to the penitentiary for 5 years for assault and attempt at rape; Israel Williams, larceny, 3 years; Giles Hardison, larceny, 4 years; Sam Hill, larceny, 2 years; Wm. Brewington, larceny, 1 year; Henry Johnson, larceny, 2 years; E. Pope, larceny, 2 years. There was a number of convictions for petty offences.

Court adjourned yesterday. Mr. Chas. G. Cain, our new Clerk, performed his duties admirably and prepared all papers with accuracy and dispatch.

Asparagus Beds.

Mr. C. W. Westbrook contributes an article in this number on the preparation of aspargus beds. Read it.

LOCAL TWINKLINGS.

Miss Lucy Daingerfield, of Staunton, Va., is visiting the family of Capt. J. E. P. Daingerfield.

Mr. Owen B. Wightman has gone to Boykin, Va., to accept a position with the construction corps of the Roanoke & Tar River R. R.

Mr. Isaac Murchison, of Manchester, has moved to Fayetteville. He is studying law, which he will make his profession. We wish him success.

"The spring time comes, gentle Annie." We know it's coming, for we got a good, strong scent of guano as we crossed the railroad track the other day.

Mr. D. H. McLean, of Harnett, Col. W. Foster French and Mr. Thos. A. McNeill, of Lumberton, were the visiting lawyers at this term of court.

Mr. J. M. Brown has moved his confectionery store and oyster saloon into Mr. Faulk's building on Green street. We welcome him to this end of the town.

Messrs. W. M. Clark and A. H. Watson have moved into the store recently occupied by Messrs. A. S. Huske & Co. They make a very attractive display of groceries.

Mr. Henry E. Hotchkiss, of Turlington, Conn., is visiting his father-in-law, Gen. A. G. Brady, of Fayetteville. Mr. Hotchkiss likes our climate very much, and thinks Northern health-seekers would find it a desirable point at which to stop.

The first copy of the *Evening News* under its new management appeared yesterday. It is wide-awake and newsy. The *News* has comfortable quarters in the second story of the building formerly occupied by Mr. E. F. Moore on Gillespie street.

We stated last week that the Ladies' Exchange would occupy Mr. Faulk's building on Green street They have decided not to do so, but will remain in their present handsome and convenient quarters over Mr. George Brandt's Dry Goods Bazaar.

DIED.

MARTIN.—On Sunday, January 16, 1887, SUSAN MCNEILL, infant daughter of J. H. and N. M. Martin, aged 22 months.

"No mother's eye beside thee wakes to-night,
No tap r burns beside thy lonely bed.
Darling, thou liest hidden out of sight,
And none are near thee but the silent dead.

"Sleep softly, till that blessed rain and dew,
Down-lighting upon earth, such change shall bring
That all the fields of death shall laugh anew—
Yes, with a living harvest laugh and sing."

Jan'y 17th, 1887. MOTHER.

GENERAL FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1887.

N. C. BACON—		HIDES—	
Hog Round,	11¼	Flint—good,	11
Sides,	11	Flint—damaged,	5@8
Hams,	15	Dry Salt,	9@10
WEST. BULK MEATS—		Green,	4¼
Sides,	7	IRON—	
Shoulders,	6	American,	3
WESTERN BACON—		Swedes,	5@6
Sides,	8½	LARD—	
Hams,	15	N. Carolina,	10
Shoulders,	6	Western,	8@9
RAGGING,	8@9	LEATHER—	
BEEF—		Upper, country,	35@40
On foot,	2@3	Sole, Hemlock,	25@27
Dressed,	5@6	Harness, c'try,	25@30
BEESWAX,	18@20	MOLASSES,	25@40
BUTTER—		NAILS—	
North Carolina,	20@25	(10d basis),	3.00
Northern,	30@35	PORK—	
COFFEE—		Fresh,	6¼
Java,	25	Mess,	(None.)
Rio,	15@17	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN,	85@95	Sweet,	50
COTTON TIES,	1.15@1.40	Irish—bbl.,	3.00
CHICKENS,	15@20	SALT,	85@90
EGGS,	17½	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	6½@7
N. C. Family,	(None.)	Granulated,	7@8
West. Fam.,	4.00@7.00	SHEETINGS,	6
FODDER,	75	SHUCKS,	50
GRAIN—		TALLOW,	5
Corn,	60	WOOL,	18
Oats,	50	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	85	Corn Whisky,	1.75@2.00
Peas new,	70	Rye Whisky,	1.75@3.00
HAY—		Ap. Brandy,	1.75@3.00
N. Carolina,	30@60	Pch Brandy,	1.75@3.00
Northern,	1.00@1.20		

Fayetteville Cotton and Naval Stores Market.

COTTON.—The market opened on Monday of this week at 8½ cents, remaining on Tuesday and yesterday at the same price.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits was dull yesterday at 33 cents.

Rosin was dull, prices ranging from 55 and 65 cents for common.

Crude Turpentine—Hard $1.00, Yellow Dip $1.50, Virgin $1.75.

Wilmington Market.

Special Telegram to Observer and Gazette.

WILMINGTON N. C., January 26th, 1887.—Middling cotton firm at 9¼ cents. Spirits firm 35½ cents Rosin firm at 75@80 cents.

WORTH & WORTH.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Fresh Seed.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE LOT OF

LANDRETH'S Garden Seed.

Don't sow any others, as Landreth is the only Seedsman that burns old seed.

We offer special inducements in prices of

DRUGS, PAINTS, OIL, &C.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE US BEFORE BUYING.

T. W. BROADFOOT & CO.

jan 27 tf

Notice

Is hereby given that application will be made to the General Assembly of North Carolina of 1887 to apply the benefits of the Act known as the Stock or Fence Law to that part of Carver's Creek Township, Cumberland County, N. C., east of the line from the Brown old field, on Little River, to Sutton's Landing on the Cape Fear River, including the territory between said line on Cape Fear and Lower Little Rivers. jan 27-3t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRESH

Garden Seeds,

—FROM—

D. LANDRETH & SONS.

Not a paper of Seed in store at beginning of season, all old seed having been destroyed.

FALL EARLY AND SELECT.

H. R. HORNE.

jan 27 tf

Notice of Removal.

MRS. JOHN SHAW begs to announce to her friends and the public that she has moved her stock of

Millinery and Fancy Goods

to the Jamb in the Jas. N. Smith Drug Store (next to the old Fayetteville Book Store) on Market Square. She will be pleased to serve them at her new quarters, and is prepared to offer

Bargains in Millinery.

jan 27 1m

MRS. BANKS

will soon be in her new store—formerly Smith's Drug Store, northwest corner Market Square and Green Street. With a new, fresh stock, a well-arranged bake oven and all facilities, she cannot fail to please

Confectionery, Fruits, Good Bread, Cakes, Pies, &c.,

of the very best quality will always be found on hand. jan 27-tf

BUIST'S Celebrated Garden Seeds.

WHY IS IT THAT

SEDBERRY'S SEED SALES

INCREASE EVERY YEAR?

Because he **WILL NOT** sell old Seeds left over, and the people know it.

"New and Fresh, or None,"

IS HIS MOTTO.

He has just received the Largest Supply ever brought to this market.

jan 27 tf

Williams Hall!

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY NIGHTS, January 27th and 28th, 1887.

A Rare Chance for Pleasure and Profit!

Prof. Arthur L. Butt

—WILL EXHIBIT HIS—

Original Gold, Pearl and Crystal PAINTINGS.

The second addition of 3,000 feet, so recently completed, makes a total of

7,560 Square Feet on Canvas

—ADJUSTED ON—

Patent Improved Rollers.

These recently enlarged and beautifully embellished Paintings delight the eye, refresh the memory with Bible scenery, Apocalyptic visions and stories of the Bible, enjoyable beyond description.

THE ARTISAN

portrays in most elaborate style his careful study for years of the Holy Bible. His artistic taste, in 54 scenes, vividly unfolding their sacred researches, impresses the mind with delightsome and lasting effect.

CHILDHOOD and OLD AGE

may drink from this well of knowledge and be refreshed by its poignant waters.

ELUCIDATION

of this marvel of beauty bill be highly entertaining,

THE LECTURER BEING THE ARTISAN.

ADMISSION: { Children,.....15 cents. Adults,.....25 "

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance at 8.

TICKETS

on sale at Drug Stores, Book Store and at the door. jan 27 1t

LECTURE FRIDAY NIGHT.

The Rev. A. S. Phillips will deliver a lecture on "Methods of Studying Geography" at the lecture-room of the Presbyterian Church, beginning promptly at 7:30 P. M., Friday, Jan'y 28, 1887. Seats free.

Special Announcement.

Large Closing Out Sale of Crockery &c.,

At Cost!

—o-o—

In order to make a change in our business we are now closing out our entire stock of

Fine China, Crockery, Glassware, Lamps, Cutlery, Oil Cloth, Wall Paper, Window Curtains and Fixtures, Looking Glasses, House Furnishing Goods, &c., &c.

At Cost!

This stock is all new, was bought from first hands for cash, and such an opportunity for Housekeepers and Merchants to obtain bargains is seldom offered. The attention of Wholesale Buyers is especially invited, as they can obtain a complete assortment in quantities desired at *CASE LOT PRICES.*

J. D. Brown & Co.,

No. 8 Hay Street.

jan 13 tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRANK THORNTON.

A GRAND

Marked-Down Sale!

Amounting in Value to more than

A Quarter of a Million Dollars!

For years past it has been my custom to have a GREAT CLEARING SALE prior to my annual inventory. Owing to bad weather and other reasons, the announcement of the beginning of this GREAT REDUCTION in prices has been delayed until now.

COMMENCING

THURSDAY, 13th inst.,

This Offering Will Continue

Until FEBRUARY 1st.

The object of this reduction in prices is not to work off old goods, but simply to reduce stock. This may be considered an

Extraordinary Sale,

From the fact that it includes ZIEGLER BROS'. SHOES and other lines of goods that have never before been offered at less than regular prices.

To begin: I make the following prices in

Black Dress Silks.

8 pcs. at 49 cts. per yd., former price 75;
9 pcs., at 62½ cts. per yd., former price 85;
11 pcs. at 82½ cts. per yd., former price 95;
7 pcs. at $1.05 per yd., former price $1.25;
3 pcs. Black Silk Rhadame reduced from $1.40 to $1.10;
4 pcs. Black Silk Tricotine reduced from $1.75 to $1.25;
3 pcs. Black Satin Duchess reduced from $1.85 to $1.43.

☞These goods were all good value at the original prices.

Colored Dress Silks.

In these goods I show a full line in Solid Colors, Striped, Checked and Brocades, and will sell them at a price that you will be willing to pay. Call and see them.

All-Wool Dress Goods.

In this department it will be impossible to give prices of anything like the entire stock, but to give you an idea of how cheap I am offering these goods I will mention:

All wool Tricots, 40 in. wide, 42 cts., regular price 60 cts.

All-wool Tricots, 54 in. wide, 80 cts.; regular price $1.00.

Oriental Silk—something new this season, and a goods that can be worn all the year round, 32 cts.; worth 50 cts.

I consider it only necessary to say that the entire stock of Dress Goods including Black Cashmeres, Silk Warp Henrietta Cloths, Camels Hair Cloth, Diagonals, Satin Berbers, Serges, Crape Cloth and all the low-priced Dress Goods will be sold at prices reduced in proportion to those I have mentioned.

Flannels.

227 pcs. White Flannel from 8 cts. to the best.

132 pcs. Red Flannel, including the very best Medicated Twilled.

16 pcs. Gray twilled Flannel.

You may never have another such opportunity of supplying yourself with these goods.

Blankets.

The largest assortment ever shown in the State, and while these goods are worth a premium I have marked them down to correspond in price with the balance of the stock.

Ladies' Wraps.

A good assortment of New Markets, Short Wraps and Jackets with the price taken off.

Under Wear.

The assortment in both quality and sizes has been kept up through the season in this department and I can supply any demand and at the same reduction in prices as in other lines of goods.

Hamburg Edging and Laces.

I have more of these goods than I want. Come and select what you want and I will make a price to suit you.

Corsets.

A complete line of the best Corsets, in both American and French makes. Prices reduced.

Hosiery.

In this department the stock in complete in all lines. Ladies', Misses', Children's Men's and Boy's. Prices low.

Ready-Made Clothing.

This sweeping reduction in prices takes in my entire stock of Ready-Made Clothing, and includes the

Celebrated Pearl Shirt.

NOTHING IS EXCEPTED. THE WHOLE STOCK GOES.

Frank Thornton

jan 20 tf

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned having this day qualified in the Superior Court of Cumberland County as the Administrator of the estate of Susan Newberry, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them on or before January 21st, 1888.

Jan'y 21, 1887. N. W. RAY, Adm. of SUSAN NEWBERRY.

And further notice is given that the heirs, entitled to claim the real and personal estate of said Susan Newberry, are not known—and if there be any persons who have the right to claim said estate, they are requested to make themselves known.

jan 27-6t N. W. RAY.

To Mexican Soldiers and Their Widows,

The undersigned will procure pensions for Mexican Soldiers and their Widows under the recent Act of Congress. He has a perfect roll of the First Reg't N C. Volunteers, Mexican War, copied from the Adjutant's Books in 1847, and also a perfect list of the deaths and discharges from the same, which is the only one in existence out of the Department at Washington. Pensions procured or information given therefrom at reasonable rates.

JNO. M. ROSE.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan. 25, 1887. jan 27-tf

THE

Aurora Watch

Is emphatically the best Watch made for the price.

—THE—

Aurora Watch

Is the most carefully and accurately made Watch, and is a first-class time keeper.

—o-o—

Warren Prior & Son

Are stockholders in the AURORA Watch Factory, and Selling agents for the AURORA Watch Co.

—o-o—

—SELECT YOUR—

WEDDING RING

—AND—

Bridal Presents

—OF—

PRIOR,

THE JEWELER.

Garden Seeds!

Garden Seeds!!

FRESH!

Buist's

AND

Landreth's,

AT

PEMBERTON & PRIOR'S.

jan 20 tf

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the following described articles of personal property have been seized by me in this District for violation of the United States Internal Revenue Laws, viz.: One barrel Corn Whisky, 46½ gallons, said to belong to Key & Co., seized October 27th, 1886. Any person claiming any interest in said property is hereby requested to appear and make claim thereto within thirty days from this date, and show cause why said property should not be forfeited to the United States.

Given under my hand and seal of office this 12th day of January, 1887.

W. H. YARBOROUGH, Collector 4th District, N. C.

jan 20-3t

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Geo. Brandt

Is always prepared to exhibit to the trade a full line of Choice Goods, such as is usually found in a first-class Dry Goods Store.

Geo. Brandt

has just opened a Beautiful Line of Blankets.

ALL-WOOL BLANKETS,

—10-4 and 11-4 WIDE.—

For Fine Wool Diagonal

Dress Goods,

in all popular shades,

GO TO

Geo. Brandt's.

GO TO GEO. BRANDT'S FOR

Corsets.

Dr. Warner's Health Corsets, Dr. Warner's Hip Glove Corsets, the Self Conforming Renowned

PIVOT CORSET.

This Corset expands and contracts with the breathing, and yields to every movement of the wearer, constantly making an easy and elegant fit.

The top and bottom of the front of the Corset are pivoted near the waist, allowing easy play backward and forward.

They are held in position by stays in the pockets of the detached edges, and by an elastic connection.

They each play freely upon an underlying extension, which prevents the body from protruding.

This Corset is only to be had from

GEORGE BRANDT.

Call and see Geo. Brandt's

GAITERS FOR $3.

Geo. Brandt has introduced a first-class line of Fine Calf Gaiters at the popular price of $3. They are made in Congress, Button and Bals. Every pair warranted and guaranteed to be of Fine Calf and Latest Style. This Shoe is in reach of every purchaser, and should be examined by one and all. Also a full line of Fine Calf Hand Sewed Gaiters in the leading styles of fashion. Patent Leather Dancing Pumps and Oxford Ties at

Geo. Brandt's

Geo Brandt's is the place to find shoes made purposely for school children, with honest tops and honest bottoms, shoes which will give satisfaction. A cordial invitation is extended to all in want of goods to visit the Grand Central Dry Goods Bazaar.

GEO. BRANDT, Fayetteville, N. C.

dec 2 tf

CLIPPER PLOWS.

We have already placed our second order for

CLIPPERS

during the month of January.

We have in our possession about one hundred recommendations for this PLOW, received from farmers in Harnett, Chatham, Moore, Bladen, Robeson and Cumberland Counties.

The Plow is Sold Under an Absolute Guarantee. Purchasers Run No Risk.

Call before you buy. If you can't come, write us and we will send descriptive catalogues. We are in the

New Store,

next to "Starr's Corner," where can be found a full line of

Groceries and Hardware.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

jan 20 1y

ON FEBRUARY 1ST,

I will resume instruction in ART at my new studio on Green Street. Special rates will be given to those who desire to take a long course.

For terms, call on or address me at my residence on Green Street.

MRS. H. McD. ROBINSON.

jan 6-20 & 27, 1887.

Bargains! Bargains!

—IN—

Millinery Goods, Felt Hats, &c.,

TO CLOSE OUT STOCK FOR THIRTY DAYS.

Elegant Silk Handkerchiefs,

Mufflers, Hoisery, Gloves, Collars & Cuffs, Hoods, Dolls, &c.,

—FOR—

Christmas and Holiday Presents.

M. E. DYE.

NEW CROP.

This Company owns and operates three mills as follows:

Patapsco Mill A, Ellicott City, Md.
Patapsco Mill B, Baltimore, Md.
Patapsco Mill C, Orange Grove, Md.

Daily Capacity 2200 lbrs

PATAPSCO 196 SUPERLATIVE PATENT C. A. GAMBRILL MFG. CO. BALTIMORE.

The value of flour depends on the proportionate quantity of gluten, sugar and phosphate of lime. Maryland and Virginia Wheat, from which our

Patent Roller Flours

are manufactured, is unequalled for the purity and superior quality of it nutritious properties. We make

Patapsco Superlative, Cape Henry Family, Bedford Family,
Patapsco Family, North Point Family, Orange Grove Extra,
Patapsco Extra, Chesapeake Extra, Baldwin Family.

C. A. GAMBRILL MANUFACTURING CO.,

32 Commerce Street, Baltimore, Md.

Represented by MR. B. R. TAYLOR, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

aug 19 6m

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Highway Robbery,

HEADQUARTERS

G. A. Thomson,

Invaded by Santa Claus, and robbed of all my Toys and Christmas Goods. But I don't care. I will replenish next year, and get so much he can't carry all away.

—COME AND SEE.—

1886 and 1887.

As the splendor of 1886 passes under the shadow of the grave—like departed friends—we recount their virtues. Then, and only then, we know how deeply we love and would cherish. But alas! the dear Old Year has passed away with its twelve broad avenues to pleasure and profit, submerged into thirty by-paths, each gilded with sunshine and its declining shadows. All along these paths that aggregate three hundred and sixty five, less fifty-two wherein man ought not work, I have carefully and anxiously considered how I might make life pleasant and less burdensome to my patrons, and cheerfully and truthfully can say they have in turn profitably rewarded my efforts, for which I tender my heartfelt thanks, and promise, as of yore, I will lose no effort to meet and merit a continuance. With largely improved facilities, and another year's experience, I hope to increase my trade for 1887 as much, if not more, than 1886 was over 1885; and in bidding adieu to the dear departed year that has dealt so kindly with me, I would fain acknowledge my many mistakes, and for any offences taken—delays, neglects or inconvenience, I most humbly beg pardon, and will try and be more careful and considerate during this, the new year, as it dawns upon us. May it be a joyous one to every one, and when the inner man complains, remember

Headquarters

Has been, is, and will be the repository for your every want, and as I am watching every avenue that may introduce something new or desirable, you may safely expect to find anything needed at

HEADQUARTERS.

My stock is kept fully up and I am constantly and continuously receiving new fresh goods every day.

My help is efficient, and, like myself, are delighted to see you and expose my wares. A cordial and pressing invitation is extended to one and all.

G. A. THONSON,

HEADQUARTERS.

☞Now that I have served as best I know how, pay day has arrived, and all books balanced, and my greatest pleasure would be to pass receipts and start anew. Call and settle.

GEO. A. THOMSON,

Headquarters.

CIGARS! CIGARS!!

Don't smoke if you can help it, but if you will, smoke

Headquarter's Full Havana,

HAND MADE, 6 FOR 25 CENTS, OR Tansill's Far Famed Punch, 5 cents straight.

AGENCY FOR

TANSILL'S PUNCH 5¢

GEO. A. THOMSON, Headquarters.

HEADQUARTERS,

G. A. THOMSON

To the Front, 1886.

A Word to the Wise:

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

BUY WHERE YOU CAN BUY CHEAPEST.

Examine Headquarter's Stock.

50 Boxes American Lye,
50 Boxes Star Lye,
50 Boxes Royster's Stick Candy,
25 Buckets French Candy,
50 Boxes F. W. No. 1 Oysters,
50 Boxes Laundry Starch,
50 Boxes Laundry Soap,
50 Boxes Adamant Candles,
25 Boxes Wax Candles,
25 Boxes Horsford's Bread Preparation,
50 Boxes Patapsco Baking Powders,
25 Boxes American Sardines,
25 Boxes Taylor & Co's. Jelly,
75 Boxes Crackers, (Assorted),
5 Bbls. R. R. Mills Snuff,
60 Boxes R. R. Mills Snuff,
25 Boxes Ladie's Choice Snuff,
25 Boxes Ralph's Snuff
25 Boxes Lorrillard's Snuff,
50 Boxes Tobacco,
150 Bbls. Flour,
25 Bbls. Sugar,
50 Sacks Coffee,
100 Sacks Salt,
25 Bbls. Molasses,
25 Boxes Cheese,
25 Bbls. Apples,
5,000 lbs. Nuts,
50 Boxes Raisins,
1,000 Cocoanuts,
25,000 Cigars,
25 Boxes Pearline,
25 Boxes Axle Grease,
2,000 lbs. Shot,
25 Boxes Soda,
200 Boxes Canned Goods,
5 Bbls. Soda,
5 Bbls. Rice,
15 Bbls. Petroleum Oil,
500 Reams Paper,
5 Bbls. Cotton and Paper Twine,
100,000 Paper Bags, ½ lb. to 14 lbs.

Butter, Lard, &c., &c.

ANY AND EVERYTHING OFFERED BY THE GROCERY TRADE

—CAN BE FOUND AT—

G. A. Thomson's.

Headquarters

—MY STOCK OF—

CROCKERY,
GLASS WARE,
CUTLERY,
HARDWARE,
TIN,
WOOD and WILLOW WARE,

WITH CORDAGE IS COMPLETE.

HEADQUARTERS,

G. A. Thomson.

dec 2 tf

THAT QUEER GIRL IN CHICAGO.

WHY SHE WANTS TO MARRY THE CONDEMNED ANARCHIST.

Miss Van Zandt Well-Educated and a Prospective Heiress to $300,000—The Sad Result of a Silly Young Woman's Attendance Upon a Sensational Trial.

CHICAGO, January 17, 1887.—Miss Nina Clarke Van Zandt, the young woman who is to marry August Spies, the condemned Anarchist, is a person of fine features and form, and a face of far more than usual intelligence. She dresses in the height of fashion, though tastefully and without vulgar display. Miss Van Zandt was born at Philadelphia January 5, 1866. Her father, who is a well-known chemist, employed by the firm of James S. Kirk, soap manufacturers, belongs to one of the old Dutch families which removed to New York State from Central Philadelphia about fifty years ago, but Mr. Van Zandt was born in Amsterdam, Holland. Her mother is a member of a Scotch-English family, Clarke by name, and is a descendant of the royal house of Stuart, and one branch of her family has lived in Pittsburg for several generations. Miss Van Zandt attended the Friends' Central High School at Philadelphia until her father and mother removed to Chicago, 1882, when she entered the well-known and aristocratic Miss Grant's seminary, at the southeast corner of Dearborn avenue and Chestnut place, and pursued her studies there for one year. She prepared herself during the following summer to enter Vassar College, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where she remained two years, taking both Latin and mathematical courses.

When she once became interested in the trial of the Anarchists she became a regular attendant at Judge Gray's Court. She says that, misled by what she had heard of the prisoners, who had been painted to her as monsters and uncouth and uneducated barbarians, she was very much, and it would seem by the result, very pleasantly disappointed when she came to know at least one of them intimately. She also says she quickly came to the conclusion that the entire trial had been a vast conspiracy to convict innocent men to satisfy the supposed requirements of public policy. She wrote several communications to various newspapers in explanation of certain matters which, unexplained, gave the public a very ugly and unjust impression as to the merits of the defendants, but the papers to which these communications had been sent refused, for some reason or other, to publish them. This refusal on the part of the papers referred to, she says, strengthened her in the belief that the prisoners were going to be murdered to satisfy what she considered to be a blind and unreasonable public prejudice, and that there were certain men who had made up their minds to secure their conviction by all means in their power, whether right or wrong. She then made up her mind to go to the jail one day and introduce herself to August Spies. Finding, by conversation with Spies, that he was anything but the ignoramus which had been painted to her by certain papers, and that he was far from being the monster that those same papers pictured him, the feeling of interest in him rapidly turned into a feeling of love, and then she secured a formal introduction to him through Capt. Black, attorney for the condemned. The ice of non-acquaintance having thus been broken, very soon a mutual agreement was arrived at, which, though not a formal betrothal, amounted in fact to the same thing.

Miss Van Zandt is only a little more than 21 years of age. She is neither a blonde nor brunette, but about midway between those styles of beauty, and one can readily trace marks in her face and expression of her three different lines of ancestry. Her form is above the average in its graceful outlines, and her carriage is all that the most exacting would demand. Mr. Van Zandt, in answer to questions, said:

"I am the chemist and perfumer at Kirk's factory, but outside of that my daughter is an heiress. Being the only child in the family she will be left the fortune of her aunt in Pittsburg, which amounts to between $300,000 and $400,000. I have given my consent to her marriage for several reasons. In the first place, I have treated her as I was treated by my own parents. I gave her my confidence and she has never kept any secrets from me. Though of a gentle disposition and a most affectionate daughter and obedient in everything, she is a girl of decided will, and I knew, knowing her so well, that it would be useless to oppose her wishes when once firmly formed, so when she broached the subject to me I simply told her to think seriously and calmly about the matter before she decided to take this step."

Mrs. Van Zandt is a little, gentle, sympathetic body, a lady, every inch of her, and is utterly worn out over the affair and the notoriety thrust upon her. She is wrapped up in her only daughter, and while she considers it sympathy and romance rather than true love, she is convinced that her daughter's happiness is dependent upon the contemplated marriage and that opposition would be worse than useless. She believes Spies to be an innocent man, the victim of a conspiracy, and professes to have a warm regard for him, as well as an earnest sympathy with the condition of the laboring classes. Yet her very soul revolts from the thought of a marriage under such circumstances. She is sure that it will break the hearts of her father and mother—the girl's grand-parents—and says that if Spies is hanged after the marriage it will kill her daughter and herself.

Miss Van Zandt was in buoyant spirits at the jail this morning. She has been described as "beautiful," but the term is loosely applied if a regard for truth is observed. Her temperament is evidently one in which the lymphatic predominates. She might enter a crowded street-car and would never be stared out of countenance by young men. She smiled sweetly on the jail officials at the termination of the interview with her lover. "You have not congratulated me," she pouted. Jailer Folz was busy at that moment looking in another direction. The other official muttered some indistinguishable words. There was very little warmth in the congratulatory rejoinder. Miss Van Zandt did not appear to notice the brusqueness, and made her way out, while her lover went his way to his cell. It is quietly intimated here that Miss Van Zandt is mildly insane. Spies smiles when asked if he proposed to Miss Van Zandt, and it is generally understood that she assumed the year 1887 to be full of leap-year privileges.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 17.—"I spent nearly the entire Sabbath on my knees in prayer for that infatuated girl, Miss Van Zandt," said Mrs. John Arthur, her aunt, to a reporter to-day, "and when I opened the paper this morning and saw that Mr. Eugene Seegur, the Chicago marriage-license clerk, had refused the license, so that she could not marry, I thanked God for what seemed a direct answer to my prayer, and then the next thing I did was to send a telegram to Mr. Seegur thanking him for his manliness and courage in daring to refuse the license."

In an interview with Mrs. Arthur, at her residence in Oakland, the following information was gleaned concerning the young lady and the attitude of friends in regard to her course of conduct: The shock to Mrs. Arthur and her distinguished father and mother can readily be imagined, especially as Miss Van Zandt's mother, who is the only sister of Mrs. Arthur, had been visiting her parents and sister just two weeks before, and, with the exception of jokingly remarking that Nina expected to marry some nice young man in the spring, had made nothing known and had not given the slightest hint in the true direction. On reading the news so great was the prostration of Mrs. Arthur's father, Wm. B. Clarke, that Mrs. Arthur was obliged to write to the Van Zandts the message he wished to send. The letter was mailed at 10 o'clock Saturday morning, imploring them to prevent the wedding. This was closely followed by another, and the Van Zandt family were informed that henceforth they were not to be considered in the light of relations. Every connection, socially and financially, was dissolved forever, and Miss Nina utterly disinherited. "She will receive no more than our dog lying there on the rug. Every dollar will be bequeathed to charitable purposes," said Mrs. Arthur, as she wiped the bitter tears from her eyes. Mrs. Arthur is a very wealthy society queen here, and holds Miss Van Zandt's future wealth.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—Miss Van Zandt appeared in the jail about 10 o'clock this morning and sought an interview with Spies. The jail officials, however, in obedience to the sheriff's orders, refused to allow her to enter.

THE SON OF BONAPARTE.

A Discovery that is Exciting The French Imperialists.

PARIS, January 14.—All the week Paris has been gathering interest in vague stories that a natural child of the Prince Imperial was about to be produced. Gradually these have taken form till now their complete publication is only a matter of a day or two. The story is given so much credibility that the Empress Eugenie has telegraphed to Duc de Mouchy to make strict inquiries. What gives weight to it is the fact that no money is demanded or apparently desired, and the effort is continuous to hide the child. The mother is a school mistress in Australia. Her documents are in the care of Mr. Reynolds, an English solicitor here, and consist of two letters and two telegrams, the former unmistakably in the Prince's handwriting, but they refer only to trifling questions and appointments.

The story is that the two lived together in Jermyn street, London. The written statement of Miss Charlotte Watkins, in the posession of Mr. Reynolds, says in substance: "I met the Prince at the end of October, 1877, alone in a first-class compartment on the railway between Bickley and Victoria. When left alone in the compartment the gentleman was very respectful. He said a few words and then most tenderly asked for a rendezvous. He said he could not dine out, his people being rather exacting about his being at the dinner table. We made an appointment. I gave my address St Paul's road, Camden Square. He wrote on his envelope, 'Mr. Walter Louis, post restante, Bickley.' He sent me a telegram shortly afterward to meet him at the Brunswick Hotel, Jermyn street. He seemed nervous, and asked me whether I could not make a pretext for leaving home. We crossed the road and inquired for apartments at No. 89. So our intimacy sprang up. I received in money, given with great delicacy, during our intimacy £795, £400 of this being given before his departure in five-pound notes I saw the Prince at the marriage of the Duke of Norfolk, under the awning at the church door, talking to Lord Beaconsfield. He left Beaconsfield, after shaking hands, and went off in a hansom. I did not refer to this to him because of an instinctive fear of frightening him away. I could not resist the temptation of alluding to a portrait in the Stereoscopic Company's windows. The Prince blushed and said: 'Oh, never humble me by mentioning the son of Napoleon III to me. I have no element of greatness in me. I am not worthy to be Emperor of France.' When I told him I was *enciente* he seemed much disturbed, but said in French *'Je serai bon.* Always remind me of those words in the future.'

"I merely make this statement as I leave for Australia. I have no wish for money or support from the imperial family. I have only seen the Empress once; that was at Chiselhurst soon after his death. She was coming down the church after mass, and happening to see me crying she instinctively put out her hand. My only wish is to support my own child and bring him up in France. He shall never trade upon his origin. I wish him to be a plain, obscure French citizen. I have often heard his father say that he wished he were a carpenter or anything toilsome. My only object in making this statement on oath is that it would be unfair to the possibilities of my boy's life not to do it."

The child, which was at Bercy is or was a few hours ago at the chateau of the Marquis d'Oyley—the chateau de Sans Souci, Bellevue—where, there is reason to believe, important interviews are going to take place. The boy is said to be the image of his reputed sire, and there are sundry strong influences in shadow behind him. The story gets a good deal of credence.

A Beautiful Palace.

The ice carnival at St. Paul, Minn., was opened in a blaze of glory on Tuesday night, 18th inst., with the mercury at fifteen degrees below zero. The ice palace stands in Central Park. Entering the palace grounds from Summit avenue the visitor passes through an arched gateway of ice, flanked by two smaller arches, the whole sixty feet wide and fifty feet high. These arches are surmounted by two towers. Passing through the gateway another archway is encountered, made of wood in beautiful fret-work, representing toboggans, snow-shoes and other carnival articles. Directly in front of this gate way is a musk ox of carved ice, twenty feet high. On the right is a curling rink, and on the left a skating surface. The word "Welcome" is carved in the archway over the main entrance to the palace. Just above sits King Borealis, supported on either hand by a polar bear. There are also two bears resting on pedestals on each side of the entrance. In the centre court stands a buffalo eight feet high, on a pedestal ten by fourteen feet. The palace is in the shape of a Latin cross and covers 42,000 square feet. The main tower, from the ground to the top of the flag-staff, is 135 feet high. The palace will have eighty-one are electric lights.

The kingdom of Bavaria has 4,500 hook and ladder companies and 250,000 firemen. It seems hardly credible, but the Bavarians are inordinate smokers. Perhaps where there is so much smoke there is sure to be some fire.

The Gainesville, Ga., city council has raised the license for the sale of liquors by the drug stores from $250 to $500.

It is estimated that 45,000,000 eggs are consumed every day in the United States.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. | NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COAL! COAL!!

Hard and Soft at Reduced Prices.

Stoves, Ranges, Grates, Franklins.

Full Line of Cooking and Heating Stoves,

TIN WARE.

ALL GRADES BLACK AND GALVANIZED PIPE, BRASS STEAM FITTINGS.

TERACOTTA PIPE FOR CHIMNEY FLUES.

☞ *We are prepared for fitting up bath rooms for either Hot or Cold baths.* ☜

Tin Roofing and Guttering.

LARGE LINE OF STOVE REPAIRS, FIRE DOGS AND SHOVELS AND TONGS

Pump Pipe and Points for Drive Wells.

——Price of Work and Goods Guaranteed.——

McMILLAN BROS.

—AT—

McNEILL & CO'S.

—YOU WILL FIND—

Plush Toilet Sets for $3.00.

—AT—

McNEILL & CO'S.

—YOU WILL FIND—

Shaving Sets at $2.00 to $5.00.

—AT—

McNEILL & CO'S.

—YOU WILL FIND—

Writing Desks and Portfolios from 75 cts. up.

—AT—

McNEILL & CO'S.

—YOU WILL FIND—

The Finest and Largest Assortment of Christmas and New Year Cards in the State. Prices down low.

—AT—

McNeill & Co's.

—YOU WILL FIND—

A large assortment of Books for all ages.

—ALSO—

Toys, Blocks, &c., for Children

Come and see what wonderful bargains you can get.

McNeill & Co.

FAYETTEVILLE WAREHOUSE COMPANY

—FOR THE SALE OF—

LEAF TOBACCO.

Sales on Thursday of Each Week.

A. B. WILLIAMS, President. E. T. McKETHAN, Sec'y and Treas.

dec 2 1y

SEED OATS AND RYE,

—THE BEST GRADES OF—

Flour, Coffee, Sugar, Laundry Soaps.

Starch, Batting, Yarns, and

STAPLE NOTIONS,

CAN BE BOUGHT CHEAP,

—AT—

E. T. McKETHAN'S,

MARKET SQUARE, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

sept 23 1y

ALABASTINE

IS BOUND TO TAKE THE PLACE OF

Kalsomine, Marbleine, Whitewash, &c.,

FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS:

It is Not a Kalsomine, but a

CEMENT.

IT IS CHEAPER THAN KALSOMINE, WORKS EASY, AND ANY ONE CAN APPLY IT.

Every coat adds strength to the wall.
It does not turn yellow, contract with the heat or scale off.
One dozen beautiful tints, with a pure white, to select from.
One five pound package, it is said, will cover 450 square feet—two coats.

For further information call at

Sedberry's Drug Store.

April 22 tf

FIRST-CLASS

Blacksmithing and Repair Shop.

Horse Shoeing a Specialty, and done in the Best and Most Improved Style.

G. C. SCURLOCK,

Gillespie Street, opposite R. Burns' Livery Stable, Fayetteville, N. C.

jan 20 3m

Miss M. Chamberlain

WILL GIVE LESSONS IN

DRAWING, PAINTING and MODELING,

BEGINNING JAN. 17, 1887,

—AT—

MISS CHAMBERLAIN'S SCHOOL ROOMS,

Foot of Haymount.

Terms made known on application to her after January 12th, at that place.

jan 13 tf

Dissolution of Copartnership.

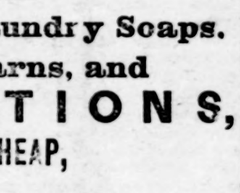
The firm of G. & R. Ingram was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due the firm must be paid to Greene H. Ingram, who will continue the business at the old stand. All debts of the firm will be paid by him. GREENE H. INGRAM,

January 18, 1887. R. INGRAM.

jan 20-1m

ESTABLISHED 1832.

CASSARD'S PURE STAR BRAND LARD



IS THE BEST.

Try It And You Will Use No Other.

For sale by the following reliable grocers:

D. H. RAY & CO., A. E. RANKIN & CO.
WALTER WATSON, A. S. HUSKE & CO.,
S. A. PHILLIPS, J. R. VANN,
AYER BROS., E. P. POWERS,
B. G. HOLLINGSWORTH.

G. CASSARD & SON,

517 to 525, W. Baltimore Street,

Baltimore, Md.

Curers of the celebrated "STAR BRAND" mild cured Hams and Breakfast Bacon.

AGENT FOR FAYETTEVILLE:

J. M. BROWN.

ADVERTISEMENTS

WALTER WATSON,

RAY'S CORNER, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Notice! Notice! Notice!

—TO—

Carpenters, Bricklayers, Mill Wrights Blacksmiths, Plasterers Stonemasons, and Turpentine Operators:

A FULL LINE OF THE VERY BEST

TOOLS

—CAN BE FOUND AT THE—

HARDWARE STORE

—OF—

WALTER WATSON,

Manufacturer of all kinds of

EDGE TOOLS,

GUNS, RIFLES, &C., &C.

—AGENT FOR—

Laflin & Rand's Celebrated ORANGE and other brands of Sporting Powder.

☞ Orders filled direct from magazine ☜

—AGENT FOR—

Fairbanks Scales,

At Factory Prices.

A FULL STOCK OF

ENGLISH CAST STEEL,
PLOW IRON AND STEEL,
TIRE, BAND AND SHEET IRON,
HORSE AND MULE SHOES,
HORSE SHOE NAILS,
CUT AND WROUGHT NAILS,

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

I am still manufacturing

The Old-Fashioned Wrought Plow.

☞ I am now to be found at Ray's corner, opposite my former store.

dec 2 tf WALTER WATSON.

REMOVAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED has removed to the store in the Dobbin House building formerly occupied by Mr. J. G. Oehrl and more recently by Mr. Daniel Kelly, where he will be pleased to serve his old and new customers in all goods in his line.

may 13-tf W. J. MYROVER.

THE BEST PLACE TO GET NICE

Stewed, Fried or Raw

OysterS

—IS AT—

Brown's Restaurant.

Ladies as well as Gentlemen are invited. A few table boarders desired.

Candy Candy 1ct Candy Candy

Cupid Brand--Fancy Boxes

Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Cigars, Snuff and Tobacco. Families supplied with oysters by measure.

Send me your orders. Open from 7 A. M. to 11 P. M.

J. M. BROWN,

NEAR POSTOFFICE.

dec 9 5m

Scribner's Magazine

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

With Illustrations.

FIRST NUMBER READY DEC. 15TH

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE will be in the widest sense a magazine of general literature, and each number will be fully illustrated.

Some of the most notable papers to appear during the first year are a series of Unpublished Letters of Thackera of very great autobiographical value; ex-Minister E. B. Washburne's Reminiscences of the Siege and Commune of Paris; Glimpses at the Diaries of Gouverneur Morris, Minister to France at the close of the last century (giving descriptions of social life and characters at the time); a collection of contemporary letters describing Early New York and New England Society.

There is much excellent fiction, including a serial by Harold Frederic; stories extending through several numbers by H. C. Bunner, J. S. of Dale, and others; and short stories by R. L. Stevenson, Joel Chandler Harris, T. A. Janvier, Miss Jewett, Octave Thanet, H. H. Boyesen, Miss Crosby, and a host of others.

Notable special papers to be published very early are General F. A. Walker's on Socialism; Dr. William Hayes Ward's on Babylonian Cylinders; Mr. John C. Ropes' on the Portraits of Cæsar; Captain Greene's on Coast Defence, etc., etc.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE will be published at $3.00 a year, or 25 cents a copy. Subscriptions may be sent to any newsdealer or bookseller, or to

Charles Scribner's Sons, Publishers,

743 AND 745, BROADWAY,

NEW YORK.

nov 18-tf

MUNN & Co. PATENTS

ESTABLISHED 1846 NEW YORK

After Forty years' experience in the preparation of more than One Hundred Thousand applications for patents in the United States and Foreign countries, the publishers of the Scientific American continue to act as solicitors for patents, caveats, trade-marks, copyrights, etc., for the United States, and to obtain patents in Canada, England, France, Germany, and all other countries. Their experience is unequaled and their facilities are unsurpassed.

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Patents obtained through Munn & Co. are noticed in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, which has the largest circulation and is the most influential newspaper of its kind published in the world. The advantages of such a notice every patentee understands.

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If you have an invention to patent write to Munn & Co., publishers of Scientific American, 261 Broadway, New York.

Handbook about patents mailed free.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Land for Sale.

The tract of land on which I now reside, containing 235 acres, with good dwelling and outhouses, is for sale.

Parties desiring to purchase a valuable tract of land can get a bargain by corresponding with or calling on me at my residence.

W. R. HAYWOOD,

dec 16-2mpd Fayetteville, N. C.

A. GARRASON,

—DEALER IN—

HEAVY and FANCY GROCERIES,

General Family Supplies,

HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

aug 13 131-tf

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.,

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

OFFICE:

North-east corner Market Square.

April 29, 1880. tf

Notice

Is hereby given that application will be made to the General Assembly of 1887 to apply the benefits of the act known as the "No-fence Law" act to the lower section of McKay's precinct, Carver's Creek Township, Cumberland County.

jan 6-tf CITIZENS.

Notice.

The subscriber has lost or mislaid the following certificates of stock of the Western Railroad, viz.:

Certificate No. 360, 15 shares, dated April 1st, 1875;
Certificate No. 363, 10 shares, dated April 7th, 1375.

Application will be made to the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley for a reissue of the value of the same at the end of 30 days. J. K. KYLE.

jan 6-4t

"THE IDEAL MAGAZINE"

for young people is what the papers call ST. NICHOLAS. Do you know about it.—how good it is, how clean and pure and helpful? If there are any boys or girls in your house will you not try a number, or try it for a year, and see if it isn't just the element you need in the household? The *London Times* has said, "We have nothing like it on this side." Here are some leading features of

ST. NICHOLAS

For 1886-87.

STORIES by LOUISA M. ALCOTT and FRANK R. STOCKTON,—several by each author.

A SHORT SERIAL STORY by MRS. BURNETT, whose charming "Little Lord Fauntleroy" has been a great feature in the past year of ST. NICHOLAS.

WAR STORIES for BOYS and GIRLS. GEN. BADEAU, chief-of-staff, biographer and confidential friend of Gen. Grant, and one of the ablest and most popular of living military writers, will contribute a number of papers describing in clear and vivid style some of the leading battles of the civil war. They will be panoramic descriptions of single contests or short campaigns, presenting a sort of literary picture-gallery of the grand and heroic contests in which the parents of many a boy and girl of to-day took part.

The SERIAL STORIES include "Susan and Susanita," an admirably written story of Mexican life, by Francis Courtenay Baylor, author of "On Both Sides;" also, "Jenny's Boarding-House," by James Otis, a story of life in a great city.

SHORT ARTICLES, instructive and entertaining, will abound. Among these are: "How a Great Panorama is Made," by Theodore R. Davis, with profuse illustrations; "Winning a Commission" (Naval Academy), and "Recollections of the Naval Academy;" "Boring for Oil" and "Among the Gaswells," with a number of striking pictures; Child sketches from George Eliot," by Julia Magruda; "Victor Hugo's Tales to his Grandchildren," recounted by Brander Matthews; "Historic Girls," by E. S. Brooks. Also interesting contributions from Nora Perry, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Joaquin Miller, H. H. Boyesen, Washington Gladden, Alice Wellington Rollins, J. T. Trowbridge, Lieutenant Fredrick Schwatka, Noah Brooks, Grace Denio Litchfield, Rose Hawthorne Lathrop, Mrs. S. M. B. Piatt, Mary Mapes Dodge, and many others, etc., etc.

The subscription price of ST. NICHOLAS *is $3.00 a year; 25 cents a number. Subscriptions are received by booksellers and newsdealers everywhere, or by the publishers. New volume begins with the November number. Send for our beautifully illustrated catalogue (free) containing full prospectus, etc., etc.* THE CENTURY CO., New-York.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R

AND BRANCHES.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Dec. 27, 1886.	No. 48, Daily.	No. 40, Daily.
Leave Weldon	2 15 P. M.	5 38 P. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount	3 33 "	
Arrive Tarboro	4 50 P. M.	
Leave Tarboro	11 30 P. M.	
Arrive Wilson	4 05 P. M.	6 58 P. M.
Leave Wilson	4 63 "	
Arrive Selma	5 40 "	
Arrive Fayetteville	8 35 "	
Leave Goldsboro	4 54 "	7 40 "
Leave Warsaw	5 54 "	
Leave Burgaw	7 00 "	
Arrive Wilmington	7 50 "	9 55 P. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 47, Daily.	No. 43, Daily.
Leave Wilmington	8 50 A. M.	8 50 P. M.
Leave Burgaw	9 34 "	9 50 "
Leave Warsaw	10 37 "	10 57 "
Arrive Goldsboro	11 35 "	11 58 "
Leave Fayetteville	8 00 "	
Arrive Selma	10 47 "	
Arrive Wilson	11 59 "	
Leave Wilson	12 25 P. M.	12 51 A. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount	12 40 "	
Arrive Tarboro	4 50 P. M.	
Leave Tarboro	11 30 A. M.	
Arrive Weldon	2 35 P. M.	2 70 A. M.

A Freight and Passenger train on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday leaves Smithfield at 6 a. m. and arrives at Fayetteville at 10 a. m. Leaves Fayetteville at 3 p. m. and arrives at Smithfield at 6.50 p. m.

Freight and Passenger Train on Monday, Wednesday and Friday leaves Smithfield at 7.30 a. m. and arrives at Wilson at 10.00 a. m. Leaves Wilson at 3.25 p. m. and arrives at Smithfield at 5.30 p. m.

Passenger Train north from Fayetteville connects with R. & D. R. R. at Selma for Raleigh and Greensboro.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Halifax for Scotland Neck at 3.00 P. M. Returning leaves Scotland Neck at 9.30 A. M., daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., via Albermarle & Raleigh R. R. Daily except Sunday, 6 00 P. M., Sunday 5.00 P. M., arrive Williamston, N. C., 8.10 P. M., 6.40 P. M. Returning leaves Williamston, N. C., Daily except Sunday, 8.00 A. M., Sunday 9.50 A. M., arrive Tarboro, N. C., 10.05 A. M., 11.30 A. M.

Train on Midland, N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C. Daily except Sunday, 5 30 P. M., arrive Smithfield, N. C., 7.00 P. M. Returning leaves Smithfield, N. C., 7.30 A. M., arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9.00 A. M.

Southbound Train on Wilson & Fayetteville Branch is No. 50. Northbound is No. 51.

Train No. 40 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 47 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Trains make close connection for all points North via Richmond and Washington

All Trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

J. R. KENLY, Sup't Trans. JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.

T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

oct 21 tf

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALEM HIGH SCHOOL,

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Huntley, Dameron Co., N. C.

A Boarding School for both Sexes.

Location:

This institution occupies a central position in Dameron County—between the two Coharies—11 miles west of Clinton and 24 miles east of Fayetteville, near the public road (mail route) connecting the two places.

Literary Department:

Instruction is given not only in the common school and academic branches, but also in Special *Courses* of study to prepare boys and girls for their chosen vocation in life when they are men and women.

Music Department:

This department is under excellent management, and is supplied with two pianos, one of the famous C (square) and a new fine toned Weser Bros. (upright).

BOARD is excellently good, and at the very low price of only $6.00 per month, including room rent, lights, wood, washing, &c.

SESSIONS open on the first Monday in August and close on the third Friday in May. The Spring *Term* of the present session (after a recess of ten days for Christmas) will open on January 3rd, 1887. At present we have three teachers, and during the fall term have enrolled 74 pupils. Send for catalogue.

MARION BUTLER, A. B. Principal,

Huntley, N. C.

dec 16 3m

SANFORD HIGH SCHOOL,

SANFORD, N. C.

For Both Sexes.

CLASSICS. BUSINESS. MUSIC.

PROF. JNO. E. KELLY, A. M., MRS. ANNIE McGILVARY, } Principals.

☞ Send for circular.

july 1st

J. E. GARRETT,

Book and Job Printer,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

SOLICITS ORDERS FOR PAMPHLET WORK, General Letter-Press Printing, Blanks of all kinds, and every description of printing.

Oct. 8 1885.

Our Agent will spend the Winter in North Carolina, Selling and Erecting our

Springfield Gas Machine.

He has with him competent mechanics, with tools prepared to put up GAS MACHINES, PIPE AND FIXTURES. Send for illustrated circular. Address

GILBERT & BARKER M'F'G CO.,

75 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK,

or JAMES P. CLIFFORD,

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL, ASHEVILLE, N. C.

A. MOORE.

TOBACCO, TOBACCONIST GOODS,

Liquors for Medical Purposes,

Port, Sherry, Madeira and California Wines.

☞ Agent for G. W. Lawrence's celebrated Sempernog Wines. dec 16-tf

---

Selling at Cost

FOR A PROFIT.

Merchant Mills.

As Corn Is Advancing Every Day,

A Regular Price List cannot be maintained,

All and everybody can feel assured, however, that the price of MEAL, FLOUR, etc.,

AT THE MILL,

will be the same as the ACTUAL COST of the grain, thus giving CONSUMERS the benefit of CARLOAD PRICES.

I have recently added two more sets of Burrs—six of them for Hominy—making five run of stones in the mill.

Capacity now, 300 Bush. per diem.

☞ Keep up the good work.

JAS. D. McNEILL.

july 22 tf

FOR SALE.

To make room for other shipments now due, I will sell

Tennessee Lump Coal

AT $6.50 PER TON, DELIVERED FREE.

—ANTHRACITE COAL—

of all grades at proportionately low prices.

Now is the time to place your orders with me, as I mean business. Prices of car load lots given on application. Orders for Lumber, Coal, Shingles, Wood and Ice will be promptly filled from

SMITH'S DEPOT,

Cor. Donaldson & Mumford Sts.,

where can be found my office as

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

Or parties desiring to buy or sell lands can address:

N. H. SMITH,

Fayetteville, N. C.

nov 25 tf

J. M. Brown

WILL SEND A BOX (1 DOZEN) OF

Fried Oysters,

with crackers and pickles, to any part of the city for 25 cents.

ARE YOU INSURED?

The undersigned is agent for a line of *FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES*, and will be glad to write you a policy on your Dwelling, Furniture, Store, Stock, Stables, or whatever you want insured against loss by fire The wisdom of insuring is acknowledged by all business men. I will take pleasure in furnishing information as to rates, etc.

jan 13-tf B. R. HUSKE.

Novelty Works for Sale.

That valuable property on Mumford and Maxwell streets, in Fayetteville, commonly known as THE NOVELTY WORKS, including the lot on which it is situate, and all the machinery, &c., belonging thereto, is for sale, and if not previously disposed of, will be offered for sale by public auction on the premises at 12 o'clock, M., on Saturday, Feb'y 12th, 1887.

Terms made known at sale.

A. B. WILLIAMS,
Assignee of R. Vaughn.

January 11th, 1887. jan 13-td

For Sale.

A good Cooking Stove—comparatively new. Apply at UNION HOME AND HOSPITAL

jan 13 tf

Town Lot for Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Superior Court, I will on Saturday, February 5th, 1887, at 12 o'clock, at the Market House in Fayetteville, expose to sale by public auction a lot on the west side of Gillespie street in Fayetteville, adjoining the lots of W. J. McDonald and others, and commonly known as "The BAYNE LOT." Terms: One-fourth cash, and note and security for balance, to be paid in six months with 8 per cent. interest from sale, and title reserved until all is paid. N. W. RAY,

jan 13 4t Commissioner.